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No. 20,404 第二萬零四百四零號 星期五 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1923. 癸亥年十月初九日 中華民國十二年十一月十六號

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TIME-TABLE

Week Days.

2.00 a.m.	to 7.10 a.m.		
7.30 "	to 8.60 "	every 15 minutes	Stopping
8.00 "	" 8.20 "	" 10 "	
	8.30 "		Non Stop
	8.37 "		Stopping
	8.47 "		Non Stop
	8.54 "		Stopping
	9.04 "		Non Stop
	9.11 "		Stopping
	9.20 "		Stopping
9.30 a.m.	to 11.00 "	every 10 minutes	Stopping
11.20 "	" 12.30 p.m.	" 15 "	
	12.40 "		Non Stop
	12.47 "		Stopping
	12.57 "		Non Stop
	1.04 "		Stopping
	1.13 "		Non Stop
	1.20 "		Stopping
1.30 p.m.	to 4.00 "	every 10 minutes	Stopping
4.00 "	to 4.30 "	" 15 "	
4.30 "	to 6.30 "	" 10 "	
	6.40 "		Non Stop
	6.47 "		Stopping
	6.57 "		Non Stop
	7.04 "		Stopping
	7.13 "		Non Stop
	7.20 "		Stopping
	7.30 "		Non Stop
	7.37 "		Stopping
	7.47 "		Non Stop
	7.54 "		Stopping
	8.03 "		Non Stop
	8.10 "		Stopping

Sundays

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.		
7.30 a.m.	to 9.30 "	every 15 minutes	Stopping
9.30 "	" 11.00 "	" 10 "	
11.15 "	" 12.00 noon	" 15 "	
12.00 noon	" 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "	
1.00 p.m.	" 2.30 "	" 15 "	
2.30 "	" 4.30 "	" 10 "	
4.30 "	" 5.30 "	" 15 "	
5.30 "	" 6.30 "	" 10 "	
	6.40 "		Non Stop
	6.47 "		Stopping
	6.57 "		Non Stop
	7.04 "		Stopping
	7.13 "		Non Stop
	7.20 "		Stopping
	7.30 "		Non Stop
	7.37 "		Stopping
	7.47 "		Non Stop
	7.54 "		Stopping
	8.03 "		Non Stop
	8.10 "		Stopping

Saturdays:

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Hongkong 1st June, 1923. 885

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ....dep.	6.41	7.10	8.35	9.15	10.28	12.00	1.18		2.52	4.34	5.27	7.09
Yaumati ....dep.	6.51	7.18	...	9.25	10.38	12.09	1.27		3.01	4.43	5.37	7.20
Shatin ....dep.	7.03		...	9.38	10.50	12.21	1.39		3.13	4.55	5.50	7.32
Taipo ....dep.	7.17	9.02	...	9.52	11.03	12.34	1.52		3.26	5.08	6.03	7.45
Taipo Market ...dep.	7.22		...	9.57	11.08	12.38	1.56		3.30	5.12	6.07	7.49
Fanling ....dep.	7.33		...	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06		3.40	5.23	6.17	7.59
Sheung Shui ...dep.	7.38		9.13	10.13	11.23	12.52	2.10		3.44	5.27	6.21	8.03
Shum Chun ....arr.	7.44		9.19	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16		3.50	5.33	6.27	8.09
Shek Lung ....arr.	...		...	2.22	....	4.38	...		..	...	...	...
Canton ....arr.	...		...	5.04	...	...	...		...	...	...	...

Sundays only. Sundays & Public Holidays only. Sundays & Public Holidays only.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ....dep.								8.45			
Shek Lung ....dep.							9.30	11.45			
Shum Chun....dep.		7.22	8.06	9.28	10.37	11.40	2.58	4.36	5.12	6.05	6.30
Sheung Shui ...dep.		7.29	8.13	9.34	10.44	11.47	3.05	4.44	5.19	6.12	6.37
Fanling ....dep.		7.33	8.18	9.38	10.48	11.51	3.10	4.49	5.23	6.17	6.41
Taipo Market ...dep.		7.43	8.29	9.48	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.01	5.33	6.27	6.51
Taipo ....dep.		7.47	8.34	10.12	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.08	5.37	6.31	6.55
Shatin ....dep.		8.00	8.47	10.25	11.16	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50	6.44	7.08
Yaumati ....dep.	7.27	8.14	8.59	10.38	11.28	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.02	6.56	7.20
Kowloon ....arr.	7.35	8.23	9.09	10.46	11.36	12.42	4.01	5.45	6.10	7.04	7.28

Sundays only. Sundays & Public Holidays only.

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	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling ...dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.20	Shataukok..dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Shataukok...arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	Fanling ...arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Hongkong, or from The American Express Company, Hongkong.

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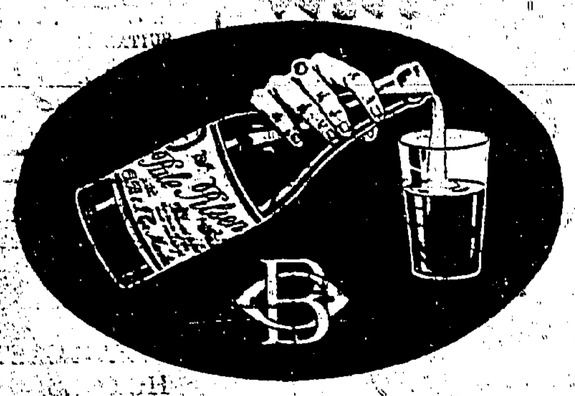

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THE CROWN COLONIES.

INCREASING IMPORTANCE TO THE EMPIRE.

At the first meeting of the Economic Conference on October 2nd, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said:—In saying a few words on behalf of the Colonies and Protectorates, I would like to emphasise the fact that in so doing a further new precedent is being set. This is the first occasion in the history of these Conferences that a special representative has been separately detailed to present the views of those other Possessions of the British Crown, which together with Great Britain, the six self-governing Dominions and India make up the complete British Empire.

The Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories in whose name I speak comprise an area of about two million square miles, and contain a population of over fifty millions. Of these approximately forty millions are of African race. With the exception of Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Palestine, Bermuda, and the Falkland Islands, the whole of these territories lie in a belt round the globe wholly within the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Our oldest and most historic colonial possessions, with the single exception of Newfoundland, are in the West Indies. Parallel with them lie the four important West African dependencies, of which Nigeria, with its twenty millions of people, ranks after India and Great Britain as third in population of all the countries of the Empire.

In East and Central Africa we have a continuous belt of territory from the Upper Nile to the Zambesi confided to our direction and development, containing a population of twelve millions. Eastward again we have the islands of Mauritius, the Seychelles, and Ceylon. Then the Malay Peninsula and Hongkong. Eastward again Fiji and the groups of islands in the Southern Pacific.

To Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions that lie within the temperate zones this belt of tropical possessions is becoming of ever-increasing importance, both as the main and most secure source of supply of essential raw materials and as a steadily developing market for manufactured goods and those other raw materials and foodstuffs, such as wheat, which are not produceable in the tropics.

TROPICAL RESOURCES.

If we could but increase the production for export of this fifty millions of people by one pound per head we should not only obtain fifty millions more of materials that Great Britain and the Dominions alike require, but at the same time create an additional purchasing power of goods which we, in the temperate zones and in our factories, can provide.

An Imperial Economic Conference that merely concerns itself with the economic relations and commerce of Great Britain on the one hand and the self-governing Dominions on the other would be leaving out of the picture considerations which will grow in importance as the present century advances. The comparatively recent developments of mutual trade between Canada and the West Indies, between New Zealand and Canada with Fiji, are but the first steps of the realisation of the need for a more comprehensive Imperial vision of our mutual economic interdependence.

In Great Britain we are specially alive to the need of becoming less dependent on the United States of America and its dependencies for such essential tropical materials as cotton, sugar, and tobacco at a time when we have to make large annual payments to the United States on account of a debt contracted on behalf of our common effort in the Great War. It is to the interest of the whole Empire that we should all co-operate in developing the vast potential resources of our tropical possessions, human as well as merely material, and that we should not only direct production to the most needed channels, but also do what we can to use within our Empire the varied products of our Empire.

In this last connection I was informed only last week that hardly an ounce of the copra of Samoa (now a ward of the Dominion of New Zealand) is shipped to British ports, practically the whole of this immensely valuable raw material being bought in Hamburg and utilised in Germany. We already produce within the Empire the greater part of such materials as rubber, copra, palm oil, palm kernels, and cocoa, and it is obviously to our advantage to secure as far as possible for our own population the profits and employment that can be built on the manufacture of those products.

NEED OF CAPITAL.

Given the application of capital and trained intelligence, we could produce those materials, such as cotton, sugar, flax and silk, of which there is either a world shortage or which are at present in the main produced outside our Empire. Better transport facilities both internal and external, better education, both of the skilled direction whether in production or marketing, as well as the training of the actual native producer, are urgently called for. There is a real demand to-day for capital, and that spirit of commercial adventure which was formerly so characteristic of the British peoples if our object is to be achieved.

If we do not take the opportunity, others will step in and reap not possibly a quick profit in the first few years, but a certain profit and secure advantage in the long run. All that can be done by Governments to stimulate and direct, whether by preference or otherwise, the fuller use of Empire products in the various Empire markets and Empire factories should receive our consideration, and if Governments give this lead, it is to be hoped that private enterprise will respond.

Having been chosen to follow your deliberations from the angle of vision of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and on occasions to submit propositions on their behalf both to the Conference and, in some cases, separately to the delegations of particular Dominions, I have just

(*Continued on next column.*)

ARTIST'S TRAGIC LOSS.

MR. J. PENNELL'S LIFE COLLECTION OF PICTURES TOTALLY DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, September 29th.

The loss of almost all his etchings and oil paintings except those in private collections and museums, has been announced by Mr. Joseph Pennell. Work that has occupied the famous American artist since 1900, as well as his own and his wife's library, and correspondence with famous men of the last century, was destroyed by a flood in the basement of a London storehouse, where 30 cases of their belongings were placed by the Pennells in 1917.

In his statement Mr. Pennel said: "We lost our very lives in this tragedy. Every oil painting I made in my life, things I laboured on from 1900 until 1917, and had never shown because I was waiting to make a 10 strike or a fiasco on them, were utterly ruined."

Much of the material was destined for the Congressional Library in Washington. Mrs. Pennell's collection of cook books, said to be the finest in the world, was in the 30 destroyed cases.

formed an Advisory Committee composed of some of the leading persons engaged in the trade of particular tropical Colonies or groups of colonies who can assist me during the Conference with expert knowledge of commercial conditions and potentialities. My chief object is to endeavour to bring before, not only the representatives of Great Britain, but also of the overseas delegations, the growing importance to the Empire as a whole of our great tropical Dependencies.

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MADAME FLINT wishes to inform her customers that MADAME JEANNE BUSSCHAERT is no longer connected with the firm.

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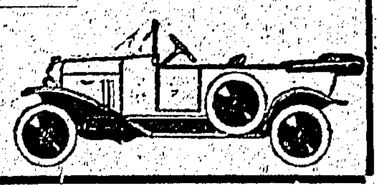

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY 1823–1923.

A NOTABLE CENTENARY.

This is a memorable year in the annals of the Royal Asiatic Society, the youngest and most virile to-day of all the Institutions with similar objects throughout the civilised world, Mr. Frederick E. Pargiter in his "Centenary volume of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland," just published, furnishes us with an exceedingly interesting history of this useful Institution. Of its formation in 1823 by a group of eminent Orientalists at the head of whom was the great Sanskrit scholar Henry Thomas Colebrooke, of its modest beginnings, its earnest endeavours to enlist the sympathies of Oriental scholars throughout the world and its vicissitudes during the fateful years commencing in 1839 and continuing till 1876, when the Society reached its lowest ebb with only about 140 paying members. With the appointment of Mr. Vaux as secretary in 1877, however, the affairs of the Society took a turn for the better until now it has a membership of 971, of which it is gratifying to note, 400 are Indians.

The Society celebrated its centenary last month by the holding of sectional meetings, a visit to the School of Oriental Studies, a reception by the Lord Mayor, a visit to the University of Oxford, a reception of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a conversazione, and a concluding banquet at the Hotel Cecil.

The inaugural reception was held in the rooms of the Royal Society at Burlington House. At the close of the morning's proceedings the Prince of Wales arrived, accompanied by the Prime Minister. The Countess of Stafford and Lord Colebrooke (grand-children of Henry Thomas Colebrook, who, with Sir George Staunton, founded the society in 1823) were presented to his chairs and at once addressed the large and distinguished audience of scientists from all parts of the world.

The Prince of Wales said:—Although I lay no claim to be an Oriental scholar myself, I may claim to have travelled widely in the "storied East"—from Egypt to Japan, through India and Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and the gateways of China. I can claim the privilge of having seen their cities and of having sought to know their mind. Now, there are many sides of such an experience, all of them suggestive but widely differing in what they suggest. The question, therefore, which I asked myself before coming here to-day was what particular aspect I should select in addressing this learned gathering of Orientalists upon the occasion of this centenary.

Here I was helped by the timely appearance of the centenary volume of the society. While I do not propose to range in detail over the facts and findings of this useful volume—a copy of which will be presented to the representatives here of other societies—I have been fortified by its record in views which have been borne in on me by my own experiences and my own observations of the Eastern world in the course of my travels. Those views of mine I reserve for the moment, inviting first your attention to some salient facts that emerge from a survey of the Royal Asiatic Society's activities during the past hundred years.

It has been a century extraordinarily fruitful of results in many departments of Oriental discovery. To scholars of the last century we of to-day owe an immense debt for the illuminating researches with which their industry and genius have enriched our understanding of those far distant centuries of Asia's history in which the civilisation of mankind takes its rise. Our debt is to scholars of all lands alike, to all those who have added to the common stock, and have pushed forward the intellectual boundaries of Oriental knowledge. But to-day, in celebrating the centenary of the Royal Asiatic Society, I necessarily confine myself to the society's retrospect and to its particular evidences of achievements and helpfulness.

If you follow the series of names which occur in a survey of the Royal Asiatic Society's activities during the past 100 years, you cannot but be struck—as I, too, have been struck—by the predominant part which our public servants in the East have played in scholarly contributions of Oriental research. Such names as those of Sir William Jones, for many years a judge in Calcutta; of Henry Thomas Colebrooke, one of our two founders; of his friend and collaborator, Sir George Staunton; of James Prinsep and George Turnour; of that fine Indian soldier and diplomatist, Sir Henry Rawlinson—such names as these, and many others like them, all go to prove that a busy man will always find time to do that on which his heart is set.

While I deliberately refrain from naming living instances, I could not fail in my Eastern journeys to note, and to note with lively satisfaction, that the old spirit of Oriental research is far from dead. In spite of the increasingly exacting claims of administrative work, men in the East of to-day still find time to approach their work in that old scholarly spirit of which they are the heirs; and it was borne in on me that rightly viewed, this scholarly spirit was in itself a manifestation of the loftiest conceptions of public service. For rightly to serve is rightly to understand those among whom service is passed. I conclude, ladies and gentlemen, by expressing to you my confident hope and belief that this right understanding and the sympathy it begets will inspire the future as they have inspired the past ideals of Eastern service. (Cheers.)

Lord Chalmers, in a survey of the society's retrospect at its centenary, began with the illustrious founder of the parent society in Bengal, Sir William Jones, whom his friend, Dr. Samuel Johnson, just styled "one of the most enlightened of the sons of men." He it was who, having as a judge in Calcutta mastered Sanskrit for judicial purposes, so successfully pursued the study of this then practically unknown language that he not only furnished what had been called "the sheet-anchor of Indian chronology" by identifying the Emperor Chandra-gupta with the Sandracottus of Alexander's historians, but also discerned the germ of the science of comparative philology by his insight in affirming "some common stock" for Sanskrit, Greek and Latin, Gothic, Celtic and old Persian. Indian botany and Indian music were among his lighter studies.

From Sir William Jones he passed to Henry Thomas Colebrooke, his successor, as president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal who, on his return to England, was with Sir George Staunton, the founder of the Royal Asiatic Society a century ago. Animated by the same scholarly spirit as Sir William Jones and his friend,—Professor Hgnace Wilson, Colebrooke had somehow found time, during a laborious and distinguished career in India as Judge and administrator, to produce a Sanskrit grammar, a digest of Hindu jurisprudence from Sanskrit originals, the first authentic account of the Vedas, together with discussions of Indian astronomy and husbandry, and investigations into Hindu philosophy and metres, and the Jain and Buddhist religions.

Just as Colebrooke had been moved by his Indian environment to become an Indianist so the other co-founder of this society, Sir George Staunton (who learned Chinese as a boy on his voyage to China with Lord Macartney's Mission to the Emperor), had been led by official residence in Canton to produce the first English translation of a Chinese book and so to open up the virgin field of Chinese literature and China's ancient civilisation.

Just as the Society's founders began as practical men and grew into scholars, so, too, in founding this society, they did not exclude from the objects they set before themselves practical matters relating to commerce and the arts. Very wisely the infant society soon abandoned material objects to others, finding abundant and superabundant, interests for its members in the vast fields of Eastern scholarship. What was true of these great Indianists he had mentioned was true also of that Indian soldier and diplomatist, the illustrious decipherer of cuneiform, Sir Henry Rawlinson. It was with pride that the Royal Asiatic Society could point to those volumes of its journal in which were originally published the pioneer discoveries of its honoured director and president of later days.

Among the many significant developments of the Society's research in the last forty years he took the work of Childres and of Rhys Davis on the Pali language and on early Buddhism. Both these men, too, had begun as Civil servants in Ceylon, and had there taken up the pioneer work of George Turnor. To these two men, and particularly to the late Professor Rhys Davis, they owed it that the Buddhist Canon, with other texts, had been edited in the original Pali, and that there had incidentally accrued a notable increase in our knowledge of the social, political, and religious conditions prevailing in the valley of the Ganges some four or five centuries before the Christian era.

In practice, a century ago the ancient East meant to their society's founders little beyond India; and India for them and for European scholars had been discovered barely forty years before. He always thought that, since the rediscovery of Great literature by the happy scholars of the Renaissance, no scholars had been so happy as were Sir William Jones, Henry Thomas Colebrooke, and Horace Hayman Wilson. They were first in a virgin field; their ability and industry could touch nothing that did not prove a discovery; in the intellectual world they resembled those American pioneers of the last century whose steps led them, perforce, to open up new territories.

Much had been gained since the foundation in 1823. The comity of nations now included China and Japan, Persia, Siam and Afghanistan—whose representatives were with them that day; India had long ceased to be the sole quarry of the Orientalist; Jend, Pahlavi, the heiroglypluis of Egypt, the cuniform inscriptions of Babylonin and Hittite records, the Akkadian and much else of early Babylonia were, today all embraced in the growing unbit of the Asiatic studies of 1923. But with the widening range of Oriental scholarship there had necessarily followed the growing specialisation of the Oriental scholar. In Oriental studies, as in every department of human knowledge humane or physical, specialisation was the price of advance. To-day no individual, however gifted, however industrious, could profess to be a master in all Oriental research alike; and he was entirely mistaken in his outlook of the future if, in scholarship as in the learned professions, and as in modern industrialism and in modern agriculture future progress did not exact from its voteries the personal tribute of an austerely intensive culture.

The Empire Theatre in Leicester-square, together with the Queen's Hotel and the plot of land at the back, has been sold. The name of the purchaser has not transpired, but the price is stated to be £370,000. The whole of the property was offered for sale by auction in July last, but was withdrawn at £325,000. The theatre itself was then offered as a separate lot and withdrawn at £215,000.

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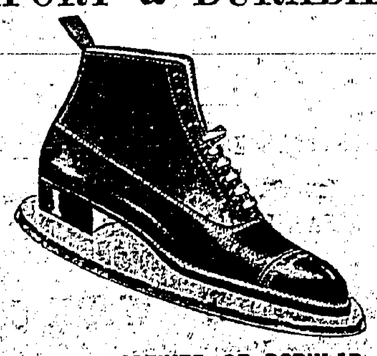

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INTERVIEW WITH SIR ROBERT HO TUNG.

[BY DR. GILBERT REID.]

Dr. Gilbert Reid, the writer of this article, has had forty years' experience in China, and during the greater part of that time has been on terms of friendship with China's leading men. With a background of Chinese language, literature and moral and political philosophy in his mind, with an exceptional facility in Chinese speech, and with long familiarity with Chinese modes of thought and mental idiom, he is highly qualified to interpret the mind of those highly placed Chinese whose opinions he reports below.

The political temper of mind among those living in Peking and those in Shanghai is very different. A Chinese official who talks to a journalist in Peking is under restraint and his ideas are more apt to be discreetly conservative. The various Chinese who take up their abode in the "International Settlement" or "French Concession" of Shanghai are progressive in spirit, outspoken and as a rule anti-Peking or "agin' the Government."

PEKING AND SHANGHAI.

On a brief visit to Shanghai I have met three Chinese notables who in former days would be classed with the Chinese gentry and allowed to wear the mandarin robes and the blue or red mandarin button. They were: ex-President Li Yuan Hung of Hankow, Peking, Tientsin and now of Shanghai; ex-Premier and ex-Envoy Tang Shao Yi of Southern Kwangtung; and Sir Robert Ho-Tung of the British Colony of Hongkong. The first two had held office in Peking and therefore had become used to the political climate of the north as well as familiar with the political climate of the south. Whatever their theories of government, they are intensely patriotic, and back up their opinions by wide experience. I talked with each of them twice, and the second time they knew I was asking questions for use in the press and so were duly circumspect. However, I caught the drift of their remarks and in what I write I will try to be true to the views expressed, though not quoting them *verbatim et literatim*.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG.

Sir Robert Ho Tung is at present the most interesting personage in Shanghai. Through his persistent support of national peace and unification and his sensible scheme of a Round Table Conference he has won a wide reputation and is deservedly held in high esteem. The Peking Government and the new President, Tsao Kun, would be wise to recognize and encourage the services he is rendering to the country rather than stand aloof and view him with suspicion. He is of the Cantonese stock, is a British subject, being born in Hongkong, has served on the Legislative Council of Hongkong, is connected with many big industrial enterprises, and is in touch with the large group of energetic and prosperous Overseas Chinese. He is just the man for the Peking Government to win as a friend, more important than any of the quarrelling, clashing militarists.

"Is there any change," I asked, "in your plan to hold a Round Table Conference, now that Marshal Tsao Kun has been elected President?"

"There is no change in my purpose, but only in the plan and time of holding such a conference. As a new President has assumed office and has also the idea of unifying the whole country, it is best to wait a while and see what he is able to do. Thus far he is the only prominent leader who has not expressed approval of the letter I sent out concerning a conference of all leaders, but I suppose he, being President, finds it hard to second the plan of anyone else. According to his telegraphic manifesto he is working for the same object as I am, and so there is no reason for any clash. Some will follow his plan, and some mine, but if we continue to keep in mind the unity of all China, good will result. Outside of the men in office and the leaders of parties, I have had the hearty support of Chambers of Commerce and the educational bodies. I am also pleased at seeing how representatives from so many religions at the service you held last Sunday (October 14th) pray for my success."

THE POSITION OF PRESIDENT TSAO.

I remarked that in a late number of *The International Journal* (in Chinese) I had thrown out the suggestion that perhaps his efforts and those of President Tsao would end in having two groups, which could then appoint delegates to meet together in one formal conference. "What do you think of this idea?"

"This may yet be possible. From the start I have tried to include every faction, and have avoided opposing anyone. At the present time I am not one of those to oppose the Chihli faction, and am trying to stand apart from all parties. If it seems that President Tsao and I are not working together in this matter, it is not because I left him out in my first appeal to get together. I will do nothing to frustrate any plan that he carries out in the interests of national peace."

I remarked that before Marshal Tsao Kun became President, I had tried three different times to get him to make response to Sir Robert's letter, but had been unsuccessful. The failure to respond must be due to something else than any difference as to the main object of unification. I then asked Sir Robert what he thought of another suggestion

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

I had thrown out in my *Journal*, that even if his Round Table Conference could not be held as first planned, he take the lead in organizing a China Peace Society, as in other countries.

"I have talked with some of my friends about this," he said, "and they think such a Society should follow a conference of all leaders."

"Very true," I said, "if such a conference is really held; but in case all the leaders cannot be brought together, then at least utilize the interest aroused to bring together in one Society all those of the people of China who prefer peace to war. Such a Society could help any such cause as you are trying to carry out among the officials of China.

"What do you think is necessary to assure your scheme of success?" I inquired further.

"Nothing is more important than patience and tact. I have not lost heart by the obstacles I have met. I hear too many words of approval to be downcast. There are only a few to be won over. By the use of my plan or of some other plan I believe China will yet be unified and we shall then be able to carry out in real earnest the many schemes for the industrial and agricultural development of China, including Mongolia and Manchuria."

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

"What have you found to stand in your way so far as the attitude of the officials is concerned?"

"There has been some misunderstanding as to my motives. Some are suspicious because I first proposed that the Diplomatic Corps be present at the Conference and even undertake to call it together, but my reason was that in disbanding our huge army and in setting the soldiers to work, foreign capital would be needed. Others have been suspicious because I have been a friend of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and because he is so enthusiastic for my proposals. It is true he is one of my friends, but I am not concerned in his party schemes. I am ready to be on good terms with all the leaders. Still others blame me for working with Liang Shih Yi. Many, also, cannot understand how it is I, a Chinese, am a subject of Great Britain. My position is like that of the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang. I was born and brought up in Hongkong and so come under British laws, but I have never lost my love for the land of my fathers. I am still a Chinese and am not ashamed of it. Others have thought I was using this scheme of unification to feather my own nest, but whether my motives are good or not must be left to my actions to disclose. It is of no use simply to assert that my motives are all right. If I say anything at all, it is that being free from business cares and having enough money to live on, I find it a pleasure to put forth my energy to help my country to become strong and be at peace. I also have the natural desire to succeed in this new kind of work. Is there anything wrong about this?"

"Certainly not," I said, "it is laudable to have a high ambition, and I trust your ideas will meet with favour, but don't be discouraged if your particular plan is not carried out exactly as you now wish."

He thanked me for my interest, and we promised to keep each other informed of changed conditions as we should find them in coming days, the one in the north and the other in the south.—*Far Eastern Times.*

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. HONGKONG F.C.

The following teams have been selected for this 1st division League match on the Kowloon ground on Saturday at 4.15 p.m.:—

Kowloon.—Stewart; Wheeler and Knight; Morton, McKelvie and Pasco; Mason, Morrison, Cooke, Duncan and Muir.

Hongkong:—R. Hutchison; W. Gerrard and C. E. Bishop; A. Muir, J. Stewart and J. W. R. McPhail; R. Bell, A. S. Forsyth (capt.), G. Watson, G. Angus and S. D. Begg.

KOWLOON RES. v. HONGKONG F.C. RES.

This 2nd division match will be played on the Kowloon ground on Saturday at 2.45 p.m. Teams:—

Kowloon.—Beach; Guest and Urquhart; A. W. Brown, Randle and Taylor; Hast, Millard, Spary, W. H. Brown and Rasmussen. Reserve: Vickars.

Hongkong.—J. Wilson; D. Purves and H. G. Howard; D. Lyon, H. T. Buxton and J. Gardner; A. Ferguson, E. W. Railton (capt.), W. Stewart, A. Roberts and T. Barclay. Reserves: J. A. Douglas, V. Ramsay and S. Garrod.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. "A" v. H.K.C.C.

At Kowloon on Saturday at 2 p.m. Home team:—E. J. Edwards (capt.), B. Petheram, S. E. Green, S. Jex, W. L. Weaver, A. R. F. Raven, A. J. Kew, D. S. Green, F. W. Hawell, N. W. Duck and O. B. Raven.

C.S.C.C. 2ND XI. v. I.R.C. 2ND XI.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club 2nd XI. in their League match against the Civil Service C.C. 2nd XI. on the latter's ground to-morrow commencing at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—D. Rumjahn (capt.), Sirdar Khan, E. A. Moosdeen, A. H. M. Samy, R. Nazarin, M. P. Madar, N. B. Kitchell, I. Hassan, O. Rumjahn, S. A. Rumjahn and Y. A. Wahab.

SIGNALLING AT SEA.

The importance of signalling at sea is some times lost sight of in peace time and not till the crisis of war or shipwreck comes, do many seafarers realise the necessity of efficient communication by day and night. The Navy with trained signalmen keeping constant watch in harbour and at sea do their best to foster this branch of the seaman's art as the following returns for the quarter ending September 30th will shew:—

H.M. Ship	Number of merchant ships called up.	Result of signalling.
Hawkins	108	24 V.G.I.
		79 V.G.
		2 Good.
		1 Slow.
		2 no reply.
Bluebell	32	2 V.G.I.
		20 V.G.
		8 Good.
		1 Fair.
		1 no reply.
Ambrose	25	4 V.G.I.
		9 V.G.
		8 Good.
		2 Fair.
		2 no reply.
Diomede	18	10 V.G.
		7 Good.
		1 no reply.
Durban	16	1 V.G.
		15 Good.
Carlisle	13	6 V.G.
		7 Good.
Magnolia	11	5 V.G.
		6 Good.
Foxglove	11	1 V.G.I.
		6 V.G.
		3 Good.
		1 Fair.
Despatch	8	8 V.G.
Titania	4	3 V.G.
		1 Good.
Malcolm	2	2 Good.

The above results are satisfactory. Out of 248 exercises carried out 177 are ranked at V.G. and above, while in only six cases was no reply received.

TREASURE FIND.

PRICELESS CHOW DYNASTY CURIOS.

DEMAND FOR REDEMPTION.

A memorial has been sent to the Central Government by members of the Shantung Provincial Assembly saying that early this year (about February last) a man named Han Yu-chen dug out about thirty varieties of gems and historic curios in the region of Mingchentang, near to historic Chowmingtang, which lies behind Poshan. The articles in question were sold to a curio dealer named Chien Yu-ying, who carries on business in Tsinanfu. The price paid was 1,300 tiao.

These facts were discovered by gentry residing in the district.

The memorial points out that the place where the gems were found had been held sacred by Emperors through all the dynasties in memory of the Chow dynasty. This fact can be verified by history. In the days of Chien Lung many valuable articles were dug out, but when this was brought to the knowledge of the Throne an edict was issued ordering that the gems be again buried.

Among the articles dug up recently were wine cups beautifully carved, a large pearl and several fine jade seals in addition to other valuable gems, all of the Chow dynasty and very valuable to the nation as revelations of the culture of that period.

In the first instance, as soon as the facts came out, many people petitioned the local Magistrate to redeem the articles and have them placed in the Taian Museum, where they would be the property of the people.

The Magistrate summoned Han and on being questioned the latter confessed that the facts were as stated. The curio dealer was also summoned. He acknowledged the purchase but stated that he had bought the gems from a Member of the Provincial Assembly named Li Wen-lin for 3,000 tiao.

The local Education Commissioner and the Treasurer of the Education Fund then petitioned the Yamen to secure the articles from the curio dealer. The curio dealer and Li Wen-lin protested against redemption.

At this juncture a new Magistrate came into office and released Han and Chien without holding an investigation.

The memorial then points out that private ownership of these State treasures cannot be justified but that the local authorities evidently are afraid to interfere, although there is a perfectly good precedent at Chengchow where similar treasures have been taken over by the Authorities and placed in a public museum. The Ministry of the Interior has issued repeated instructions for the public preservation of all valuable curios, historic gems and other relics, and the Shantung Provincial Assembly should be instructed to regain those recently found in Shantung, and place them in some national museum. With this end in view concludes the memorial the Central Government should take up the matter at once with the Provincial Authorities.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

MINIATURE RANGE.

The Miniature Range at the Corps' Headquarters will be opened on Thursday, 22nd November, at 5.00 p.m.

The Commandant is presenting a Prize to be competed for on that date as follows:—

Application:—5 Rounds.
Snapshooting:—5 Rounds.
Running Man:—5 Rounds.

Each Competitor will finish his shoot in one stage, *i.e.*, 15 consecutive rounds.

Two pool targets will be opened throughout the evening. The Commandant is desirous of a good attendance for the opening Ceremony.

Dress:—Plain clothes.

(Sd.) L. D. JOLL, Captain,
Adjutant, H.V.D. Corps.

Hongkong, November 14th, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shareholders in the above-named Company that the Special Resolution to Wind up the Company and the Extraordinary Resolution providing for the Distribution or sale of the Company's holding of Shares in the HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED (Incorporated in Hongkong) of which Notice has been given to the Shareholders having been confirmed and passed the REGISTERS OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above named Company both in London and in Hongkong WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, for the purpose of registering Transfers of Shares after which Date the said Registers will be Closed and the Liquidator will proceed to a Distribution of the Assets of this Company among the Persons appearing as Shareholders upon the said Registers in accordance with their rights and with the said Extraordinary Resolution.

W. F. SIMMONS,
For and on behalf of
EDWARD RITCHIE MORRISH,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, November, 1923. [1525

DANCING.
PALACE HOTEL.
THE POPULAR JAZZ BAND
of
H.M.S. "DESPATCH"
Will Play at the above Hotel on
SATURDAY, the 17TH NOVEMBER, 1923.
DANCING—9.15 P.M.
[1570

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

OFFICES WANTED.

GROUND FLOOR OFFICES or STORE in Central District for January or February, 1924.

Apply Box No. 1568,
1568] c/o *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE on the PEAK, overlooking South side of the Island. Occupation April 1924. 3 Reception Rooms, 3 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, 2 Drying Rooms and usual Offices. Tennis Court and Large Garden—in all over 38,000 square feet.

Apply Box No. 1539,
1529] c/o *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

OFFERS will be Received up to the 7TH DECEMBER, 1923, for the Purchase or Lease of a Modern Equipped Nine-room, Fireproof, Brick and Concrete Residence at PAK HOOK TONG, CANTON. Includes three Bathrooms equipped with Modern Fixtures, Commodious Basement, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters Attractive Location. Excellent Views. Surrounded by about 6 mows of well laid out Grounds with Ten year old Trees. Tennis Court. Owner's family leaving shortly for Home.

Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale upon application to BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SHAMEEN. [1558

TO LET.

WHOLE GROUND FLOOR and BEST OFFICE ROOMS in 1ST FLOOR of the House, No. 5, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to SUNG TAI,
1498] No. 1, Queen Street.

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—One Room on Fifth Floor.

Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

C. E. WARREN CO., LTD.
SANITARY ENGINEERS.
MONUMENTALISTS, &c.

OFFICES & GODOWNS. } 98A, Wanchai Road.
TEL. No. 269. } HONGKONG.

JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF "S" & "P" TRAP CLOSETS.

All kinds of Builders' Requisites in Stock for immediate delivery.

Estimates Free for all kinds of Sanitary Work — Mounmental Works in Italian Marble and Hongkong Granite.

A New Stock of Artificial Wreaths Just Arrived—From 18" to 8" Diameter.

GENERAL REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
[1458

MORTON HOSPITAL.
Special Attention to Surgical Diagnosis. Radium for Cancer, and Modern Treatment for Diabetes.
1065, PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
[1065

THE "MONTROSE"—"YUEN SANG" COLLISION.

CAPT. McAINSH GIVES EVIDENCE.

Evidence for the plaintiffs was called yesterday morning at the Supreme Court in the action, in which the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. is claiming from the owners of the s.s. *Montrose* for damages done to their vessel, the *Yuen Sang* during the 1920 typhoon at Manila. The case is being heard before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) sitting in Admiralty Jurisdiction and Commander C. W. Beckwith sitting as assessor.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. Davidson) is appearing for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. C. Jenkin and Mr. Campbell Prosser (instructed by Mr. G. G. N. Tinson) are conducting the defence.

The first witness called was Capt. McAinsh, who was master of the *Yuen Sang* at the time of the collision. He said in the course of his evidence that when he arrived in Manila harbour on August 30th, 1920, the No. 1 signal was flying. This led him to take the precaution of keeping up steam, as he looked upon the signal as a general warning. If this signal had not been flying he would not have kept up steam. He was first warned of a change of a signal at 4.45 p.m. but he continued to discharge cargo until 5.30 p.m. whilst the vessel was lying at the bulkhead between Nos. 3 and 5 piers. Witness went on to say that it was his usual precaution to raise steam whenever the No. 1 signal was raised and if he had not had steam he would have given orders for it. When the No. 4 signal was raised he regarded it as a general warning of a more precise nature than the first, but it did not require him to leave his berth. The weather conditions at 4.45 p.m., when the signals were changed, were not very bad. The wind was East-South-East, force 3-4. There had been slight rain but there was nothing to make him think that the conditions were bad and, another thing, he was in a perfectly sheltered position at the time. He did not think at that time that the typhoon was going to strike Manila. The wind being from the E.S.E. he formed the impression that the typhoon was South and West of Manila, and in the ordinary course of events it would pass away from that port. He was sheltered from all parts except the S.W. After 5.30 p.m. the weather gradually became worse and they had to put out extra moorings to No. 3 Pier. "Later on," proceeded the witness, "the weather increasing in violence and the wind veering round to the South West and my berth becoming untenable, I proceeded to leave the bulkhead by heaving on the cable of which I had 90 fathoms out."

Mr. Potter: Were you successful in your manœuvre?

Witness: Yes, I was quite successful until the *Montrose* hit me.

Why did you not carry out this manœuvre at an earlier stage?—Because after 5.20 p.m. the wind was somewhere about S.E., and had I attempted to leave the bulkhead at that time it would have been dangerous to the vessel lying on my south side at Pier No. 3; I could not have hauled my anchor cable up as the wind would have blown me on to the *Brabconcur*.

Continuing witness said it did not become possible for him to move out until the wind went to the South-West.

Mr. Potter: If the *Montrose* had not hit you in the way she did, in your opinion your manœuvre would have been entirely successful?—Yes.

About how far out from the wharf were you when you were struck by the *Montrose*?—I put it at about 150 feet.

When you were out at that distance had not the most difficult part of the manœuvre been carried out?—We had broken the force of the wind. At the first start we had the full force of the wind on the port side of the vessel, but as we heaved in the cable we had the wind at an angle—consequently at less force on the vessel, and every heave of the cable made the venture more successful. We were getting more and more into the wind.

Later, Mr. Potter asked: Supposing the s.s. *Yuen Sang* had not been there what would have happened to the *Montrose*?

His Lordship: That is a matter of guess work, surely.

Mr. Potter: Well we have it said that we were 150 feet out at the time of the collision.

His Lordship: Probably she would have hit the bulkhead.

Mr. Potter: Exactly, that is the point I want to make.

Asked if he were on the *Montrose* which he preferred to hit—the *Yuen Sang* or the bulkhead,—the witness said he would have rather hit the *Yuen Sang* as it would be a softer blow.

Witness, continuing, said that if he had been in the position of the *Montrose*, when her bow lines began to carry away he would have left the wharf. In support of this witness said two other vessels, the *Brabconcur* and the *Calusa* got successfully away after his vessel had been in collision with the *Montrose*. He did not agree with the other side's contention that steam would have been of no use to them.

Mr. Potter: Have you any criticism to offer with regard to the moorings of the *Montrose*?—I formed the opinion—after reading their evidence (taken on Commission) that their moorings were in too vertical a direction—too much up and down. The lines were too short.

You suggest that the moorings should have been longer instead of up and down?—Yes.

The witness was then cross-examined at great length by Mr. Jenkin. He agreed that he commenced to manœuvre his vessel at 7 p.m. and it took him something like three-quarters of an hour to get into the position where the collision took place. But he did not agree that the manœuvre was more perilous and dangerous at 7 p.m. than if carried out at 5.20 p.m.

Capt. McAinsh, asked by the Assessor where he was going to take his vessel if his manœuvre had been successful, said he was going to look for suitable moorings to the South of the piers. He added that no ship had left its berth before 7 p.m.

MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

Capt. F. T. Wheeler, Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. for several years, said that he had been master of the *Yuen Sang* and had experience of her in Manila Harbour, and it was his custom if the No. 1 signal was up when he arrived there to keep up steam.

Mr. Potter: It has been suggested in this case that the No. 1 signal means "lay your fires" and the No. 2 signal "put a match to them." Do you agree?

The Witness: That is not my interpretation. No. 1 means raise steam.

Continuing, witness said that when the No. 4 signal went up he should take it that the typhoon was in the China Seas and that he could stay at his berth. He would not leave his berth until his position became too precarious. Had his bow lines given way he would have let his stern go and would have rode to anchor.

Witness said he had read the evidence given in London and in his opinion, having regard to the fact that the *Montrose* had no steam, he considered that the *Montrose* was very improperly moored. Continuing he said: It is my opinion that those in charge of the *Montrose*, knowing they would not be able to leave their berth owing to their not having steam, should have dropped their second anchor, slacked away on both chains and the head ropes, as far as they reasonably could in order to place the vessel well under the shelter of the shed, which, by the way, stands 50 feet high, at the same time giving longer scope to her head ropes. In that position with the wind at S.E. the *Montrose* would have been perfectly secure. As far as I remember, the wind eventually fell through South to South West, blowing very hard. Now had the *Montrose* adopted the method I consider to be the proper one, having always in view the fact that she could not leave the wharf, she would, in the strongest part of the typhoon have been lying to two anchors, and a good scope of chain, and she would have been able to give to the lines leading forward, which was eventually the wind direction. That is my opinion.

Mr. Potter: And therefore it comes to this that she was improperly moored?—Yes, Sir, she was lying in an exposed position.

With regard to the lines going up and down, have you anything to say about that?

Capt. Wheeler said that longitudinal ropes would have been better.

At this stage the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

ILLICIT DRUGS.

BIG HAUL IN THE HARBOUR.

A big seizure of illicit drugs was made on Wednesday night, by Revenue Officers, aboard a German steamer. The officers opened six cases of what purported to be chemicals, and were found to contain morphine. A rough estimate places the value at over a hundred thousand dollars. This would constitute one of the most valuable hauls of drugs ever made in this Colony. The morphine was brought from Germany.

EURASIAN ASSOCIATE OF LAWLESS GANGS.

POLICE SUPERVISION FOR TWO YEARS.

Benjamin Lay, a Eurasian youth, aged 21 years, was yesterday afternoon sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. J. R. Wood, for his complicity in the recent burglary which took place at the house of Mr. Alderman, at Wong Nei Cheong, when 25 pieces of silverware and one clock were stolen.

His Worship ordered the defendant, on his release from prison, to be placed under police supervision for two years, which means that he will have to report to the police each month.

A Chinese, who was his colleague in the burglary, was also sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Both defendants pleaded guilty to the charge.

Inspector Aris related the facts of the case to his Worship, substantially as they have been already published. He said that finger prints on a broken pane of glass led to the arrest of Lay. The prints were examined at the Central Station and there found to compare with those of Lay, who had already "done time." Inspector Cockle was sent to Happy Valley to procure his arrest on the day after the burglary. He found Lay playing football. The stolen salver was later found in the third defendant's house in Queen's Road East, but a silver tea pot had not been recovered. Lay, the Inspector added, was convicted in March of this year for a similar offence.

In reply to the Magistrate as to whether Lay had done any work since his release from prison in June, Inspector Aris said, that as far as he was aware, he had no job.

When asked if he had anything to say, Lay made the excuse that before he was sentenced on the last occasion he was given to understand that his brother would send him away when he had completed his term, but nothing had been done for him. He had no job at the present time.

Sub-Inspector Cockle said Lay's brother did make a promise to send him to Shanghai and to look after him there, but nothing had been done.

The Magistrate, in sentencing Lay, said the defendant was associated with lawless people and still associating with lawless people.

The Chinese, in whose possession the silverware was found, was next charged. He pleaded that he had bought the articles and asked permission to call a witness to prove this. This was granted and the man was remanded in police custody.

THE EAST RIVER CAMPAIGN

From yesterday's Canton *Daily News*:

"In the East River there has been hitherto no decisive battle fought for the reason that the enemy leaders are afraid to meet the Yunnanese soldiers who have shown themselves so formidable that their very name has discounted the morale of the enemy's forces.

"The Yunnanese leaders are stretching their neck to the highest tension in expectancy of a decisive battle, and they are keen on the look-out for the position of the enemy. They have to encounter difficulty in this direction as the enemy always tries to dodge and escape their approach. When once the Yunnanese Commanders can locate where the enemy forces under Hung Shao-lin and Liu Fu are, then they will fight them to the finish and terminate the East River Campaign; as the prolongation of this campaign merely delays the construction work of Canton city and Dr. Sun Yat-sen's plan of exterminating unrighteous rulers, such as Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, who enter into public services and power not to work for the preservation of their race but to utilize that power for accumulating wealth and promoting their self-aggrandisement."

Our contemporary says "there is no doubt that the Constitutionalist forces will emerge from the East River campaign victorious, notwithstanding the wild rumours spread by interested parties to the contrary."

A NEW SUBMARINE.

A despatch from Genoa says that the naval engineer Commander de Feo has, after long study and experiments, submitted plans for a new type of submersible which has been officially approved, and which will have a speed and offensive power superior to any known type of submarine.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN KWANGTUNG.]

Men have thought and had some reason to think that leaders in China, military and civil alike, had bound themselves to root out opium from their country. Men were never more deceived. China through her present day leaders are flouting bare-facedly every anti-opium league in their own country and in the wide world. They are throwing their solemn promises to the winds and committing their opium seeds to their richest soil doing so in a manner which is almost incredible. The Chinese communities with whom the writer is acquainted contain many who have avowed their opposition to cultivating the opium poppy. They are now confronted with a serious problem. They are ordered by the military to sow the seeds. Every farmer is in a certain district receiving, gratis, seeds to sow. At the same time he is ordered to sow them under pain of prosecution if he fails to do so. In some instances we hear of conscience scruples—what about these? The civil magistrate may show leniency by offering an alternative: Conscience may be relieved of its scruples by paying a tax to the excise man! What about the freedom solemnly declared by China to all her citizens? What about the covenants made with foreign Powers? All are treated as "scraps of paper." I do not, for a moment hold that Chinese farmers as a class taboo poppy cultivation. They see nothing wrong or immoral in doing so. On the other hand they see in it a quick way of adding to their yearly profits. There is nothing that outbids the poppy in making rich. The fault however is not with the farmer. It lies with the military leaders who now stalk up and down the country leaving trails of misery and discontent wherever they go: who by their actions care no more for the comfort and wellbeing of the people than for the ground on which they tread. Their policy now is to grow opium by compulsion. The end they maintain justifies the means. Their war chests are empty. They do not know where and how to replenish them. Rather than yield to the consequences of an empty purse they extort by force, if need be, all the money that they can find in rich men's houses and compel the agriculturists to traffic in opium which is now illegal. A just cause need never have recourse to such unprincipled methods.

The internecine war waged now in the Canton Province is absolutely devoid of any high principle or purpose. Did it serve even any rational end the conduct of the actors might be excused. Those who see a little into the feeling of the people know that they regard the present military leaders with evergrowing hatred, disgust and shame. The people are helpless. They cannot force these men, to desist from their devastating strife, so they quickly acquiesce in a game which they know to be devoid of any other nobler purpose than personal greed and ambition, heedless of all the sorrow and misery it entails not only in their own countrymen but in foreigners also who live amongst them. These men may retort "Let the foreigners who are disgruntled quit China." But these would-be responsible leaders must or should bear in mind that if they count as stubble the Chinese people whom they harass at pleasure the whole thinking world has an interest in their welfare, giving men and money in order to convey to them knowledge of the good things they themselves possess. It may be a toilsome, irksome and burdensome work yet the altruistic spirit which pervades the Christian world demands that it be given expression to in some such way as foreigners in China are trying to do however imperfectly.

This same spirit regards with no little horror as well as agonising sorrow the depths of misery into which these unfeeling men are driving the people, whose voice of complaint is not heard because they are unconscious of a world which sympathises with them and hope for no redress from their own government. Is it not high time that these breakers of law and orders should be reminded of their obligations to foreign Powers in the matter of opium? Such a reminder might be the means of bringing about thoughts of reconciliation between these two quondam friends—Mr. Chen Chiung Ming and Dr. Sun Yat Sen—two men who should never have quarrelled: who at one time held between them the power of making Kwangtung a prosperous and model province but who by their personal feud have ruined her prospects for years and done her people unforgetable wrong.

WM. PROVISIONS.

NEW SEASON'S PRIZE STILTON ...per lb. 2.00
MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE ...small jars 1.00
" " ...large " 1.70

TABLE DELICACIES JUST ARRIVED
INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING—
TRUFFLED BOARS HEAD ... ...per glass 1.35
CHICKEN BREASTS in jelly 2.00
STEAK & KIDNEY PUDDING ... ...per tin 1.30
CALVES TONGUE ... ...per glass 1.50
DEVONSHIRE LUNCH TONGUE ... " " 2.25
" OX " 3.50
" COOKED SLICED HAM...per tin 1.75
WALL'S PORK SAUSAGE 1.20
" BOLOGNA " 1.25
HARRIS'S WILTSHIRE " ... ... .90

PHONE 4567 (4 LINES) PROVISION DEPT.
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE POPULARITY OF
LANE, CRAWFORD'S COFFEE
IS EARNED ABSOLUTELY ON MERIT.
A DELIGHTFUL BLEND OF 3 SELECTED KINDS, ROASTED & FRESH GROUND DAILY.
AT .95 PER LARGE TIN.
TEL. 4567 (4 LINES). EST. 1850.

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COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS
3309 HO, GEE! HO, GOSH ...Fox-Trot
3309 EVERY DAY ... ... "
3306 GONE ... ... "
3306 ROSE OF EGYPT ... "
8307 CHANSONETTE ... ...Fox-Trot
8307 BATAVIA ... ... "
8308 CHINA ROSEBUD ... "
8308 SOUTHERN ROSE ... "
AT
ANDERSON'S.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE C. 4578.
JUST ARRIVED.
SHOES
OF
DISTINCTION
Wilchert TRADE SHOE MARK
FOR
AFTERNOON WEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NOW OPEN.

The Subscription List Opened on the 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, and will Close on or before FRIDAY, the 23RD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923.

HONGKONG DEVELOPMENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, LTD.

Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances 1911-1921.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - $10,000,000

DIVIDED INTO 1,000,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Of the above Shares 169,000 have already been subscribed for cash by the Directors and their friends. On these $1.00 per share will be paid on application and the balance when called up on the same basis as the remaining capital. The remaining $31,000 shares ranking equally with those already subscribed are now offered for Public Subscription payable as to $1.00 per share on application. The balance due on each share, viz., $9.00, will be called up as and when required by instalments of $1.00 per share at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

Any of the shares now offered to the Public which may not be subscribed for will be allotted in such manner as the Directors shall determine.

DIRECTORS:

DR. J. C. DALMAHOY ALLAN, Alexandra Building, *Medical Practitioner.*

C. E. H. BEAVIS, Esq., 9, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, *Solicitor.*

H. A. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., 1A, Chater Road, Victoria, *Managing Director,* HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

CHAN SAU FUNG, Esq., 11, Mui Fong Street, Victoria, *Merchant.*

CHAU SIU KI, Esq., 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, *Merchant.*

FREDERICK ELLIS, Esq., 10, Ice House Street, Victoria, *Stock Broker.*

HON. MR. P. H. KOTEWALL, Alexandra Buildings, Victoria, *Merchant.*

LEUNG YAN PO, Esq., St. George's Building, Victoria, *Compradore,* of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

LI WING KWONG, Esq., 153, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, *Merchant.*

LI YAU TSUN, Esq., 75, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, *Merchant.*

THE REVEREND FATHER L. ROBERT, PROCURE GENERALE DES MISSIONS ETRANGERES, *Procureur General.*

WONG PAK SON, Esq., 220, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, *Merchant.*

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, *Accountants,* No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. WILKINSON & GRIST, No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:

No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

PROSPECTUS.

(a.) This Company has been formed principally for the purpose of building houses in the Colony of Hongkong with a view to meeting the great demand for housing accommodation which exists in the Colony at the present time.

(b.) In particular it is proposed to take advantage of the offer recently made by the Government for the grant of land for building purposes on the basis of the scheme explained by The Colonial Secretary at a Meeting of the Legislative Council in June, 1923.

The Promoters are in a position to state that they have completed negotiations for the acquisition from the Government of the plateau below "Jardine's Look-out," which is capable of accommodating 150 to 200 semi-detached houses. The Promoters are also in treaty with the Government for numerous other sites in good localities.

The Promoters have already received about 2,000 applications from persons desiring to obtain the assistance of this Company in building homes for the applicants.

The Promoters will also entertain, and, if thought advisable, take up any other scheme or schemes which may be proposed by the Government for the acquisition of land for building and development.

(c.) The Company is also empowered by its Memorandum of Association to undertake business of all kinds connected with the development of building areas.

(d.) The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 100,000 shares.

(e.) No commission or promotion money is being paid by the Company.

(f.) The Company will pay the preliminary expenses of and incident to the formation and floating of the Company down to the time when it becomes entitled to commence business, and the estimated amount thereof is $5,000.

(g.) FREDERICK ELLIS will be the first Managing Director under a contract with the Company at a remuneration of 5 per cent. of the net profits of the Company.

(h.) The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 500 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of each of the Directors is to be $1,000 per annum.

(i.) None of the Directors or Promoters are interested in the promotion of the Company except to the extent of the shares taken by them in the Company.

(j.) Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the office of Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Company, at any time during business hours.

(k.) A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is annexed to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

(l.) Application for shares should be made upon the Form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of $1.00 per share, the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for a proportionate amount of the deposit will be returned.

(m.) Prospectuses can be inspected at and Forms of Application obtained from the Company's Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and at and from the offices of the Company at No. 10, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1923. [1456

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Management of our Hongkong Branch has been Taken over by Mr. LEON DAVID WALCH of Shanghai.

1577] J. ULLMANN & CO.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on FRIDAY, the 16TH INST., at 6 P.M.

R. BASA, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1923. [1587

"HARFORD," 169, THE PEAK (MAGAZINE GAP).

TO LET.—Furnished for 9 Months, from March 1924, near MOTOR ROAD and PUBLIC GARAGE.

Apply—
H. E. GOLDSMITH, P.W.D.

1578]

TO LET.

SIX ROOMED HOUSE on the PEAK, March till November. Fully Furnished, 3 Bathrooms, Flush System, Hot and Cold Water, etc.

Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings.

1574]

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of THE HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION Co., LTD., will be held at THE HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 28TH DAY of NOVEMBER, 1923, at 12.00 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the period from 28th October, 1922, to the 30th June, 1923, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 28th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. COURTNEY COOK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1923. [1575

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD and MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

GARDEN FETE AND SALE OF WORK.

In aid of LOCAL CHARITIES and other CHILDREN'S FUNDS

To be held in the Grounds of GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, at 2 P.M.

[1571

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KAISAR-I-HIND."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 15TH NOVEMBER, 1923.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORTSAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1923. [1580

MISS DORIS WOODS is leaving the Colony on NOVEMBER 15TH, will resume Tuition Early in DECEMBER.

[1561

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the Seventh Race at the EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING to be held on 1ST DECEMBER NEXT will be POST ENTRIES.

[1566

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. A/120 for Nine Shares, Nos. 92848/92856 standing in the Society's Register in the Name of KWONG SING LUNG of Yokohama has been declared LOST or STOLEN, and if at the expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the Same will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1923. [1564

INTIMATION

Choice Confectionery

New Stocks Just Received of the Very Finest Quality.

American Chocolates.

H. FOSS & Co.'s, elegant 1 lb. boxes.

Fuller's

Almond Fudge

Chocolate Caramels

Assorted Caramels

Peppermint Lumps

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

Phone 16.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1923.

THE POWERS AND GERMANY

FRANCE'S latest move in the Reparations question is not one that is likely to meet the British view of what is necessary, any more than it meets the view of the United States Government which has declined in the circumstances to participate in the inquiry. A cable told us yesterday that the Reparations Commission had decided unanimously to hear the Germans on Germany's resources. Yet in all the discussion that has taken place on this question of Germany's capacity to make the reparations the Allies have been demanding France has shown that she does not care a row of pins what the other Powers may think of Germany's resources; she insists on receiving from Germany a minimum sum of £1,300,000,000. She insists that Germany should pay her full debt to France with the exception of the sums Britain and the United States are willing to remit on the war debts owed by France. All that France is proposing now is the appointment of a committee of experts of Allied and associated nationalities to furnish data whereon the fixation of German payments in 1924, 1925 and 1926 should be based. It is an obvious effort to overcome the present impasse, but it can only succeed in perpetuating a wrangle which it were best for all concerned to terminate at the earliest possible moment by definite decisions now that it is possible to guage more accurately than before the burden of reparations that Germany is capable of bearing. The latest French proposals are of too restricted a character to command British approval, though it would seem not improbable that they will be accepted by a majority on the Reparations Commission as a way out of the impasse. France is committed to the view that if Germany is let off more lightly it would mean that the recovery of the devastated regions of France would be delayed and "the country would be weighed down by the impossible burden of interest on war debts at home and abroad." But in the latter respect Great Britain is in the same boat, and is prepared to shoulder the burden, as being the lesser of two evils, if the new Reparations inquiry which has been proposed results in decisions which reduce the "impossible burden" imposed on Germany. On the broad issue that Germany shall pay to her fullest capacity all are agreed, but British statesmen, under the advice of their experts, have come to take pretty much the view that General SMUTS expresses when he says: "It is no longer a question of reparations, but whether Germany shall live and become a gaping wound in the body of Western Civilisation." In the eyes of France, however, further relief of Germany means that France and the Allies would have to withdraw not only from the Ruhr but also from the Rhineland, while "Germany, free from Allied observation and control, freed from her foreign debt and with no internal debt, would grow once more overwhelmingly strong industrially and militarily. . . . Poland and Czecho-Slovakia would have to look after themselves, for France would be too weak to help them." For France there is only one way of viewing the consequences of letting Germany down more lightly. France, say the French diplomats, would be ruined, and if French civilisation crashed it is certain that the fate of the rest of Europe would be in the hands of Germany. Would it help Great Britain, they ask, to find herself and her millions of unemployed (they do not greatly exceed one million, by the way) increased by fierce German trade competition, face to face with a newly revived militarist Germany? The answer to that is, of course, that it would not "help Britain" to be faced with a revived militarist Germany, and British statesmen who are out of sympathy with French policy are obviously unable to contemplate the impossibility of preventing any such dangers as those which loom so prominently in the minds of the French. Neither British interests nor the interests of the world at large can be benefitted by a policy which crushes the economic life of a nation of eighty millions of people in the very heart of Europe—a nation which before the war was importing merchandise from other countries to the value of nearly six hundred million pounds sterling a year—a sum much in excess of the value of her exports. Sooner or later that wider conference for which General SMUTS is appealing in the cable we publish to-day must be convened—if not in time "to stave off the impending disaster," then for the still more difficult business of seeking to repair it.

A leather factory and over 200 small houses and matsheds on Tai-sha-tau, or Kupper Island, Canton were destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

There will be a Cinematograph Entertainment at the Helena May Institute to-day, Friday, November 16th, at 5 p.m. Tickets 50 cents each, family ticket for four people, $1.50.—ADVT.

The applications so far received for shares in the Hongkong Development, Building and Savings Society, Ltd., are stated to exceed expectations. The subscription list closes on or before the 23rd inst.

The passengers who arrived on the P. & O. *Kaiser-I-Hind* yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. C. Montague Ede, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hamilton, Mrs. and Miss Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mr. W. L. Leask, Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Miss Alves, Mr. Jorge, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Evans.

Mr. Wong Lai Sang, with the firm of Messrs. Hazeland & Gonella, architects, etc., writes with reference to the report under the heading "Illicit Opium" appearing in yesterday's *Daily Press* to say that he is not and does not know the Wong Lai Sang who was on Wednesday sentenced by the Magistrate for being in possession of illicit opium.

Mrs. Stubbings of the Peak Hotel was the complainant in a case before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday in which a Chinese house coolie, 16 years of age, was charged with the theft of a gold wrist-watch from room No. 35 of the hotel. The defendant pleaded guilty and His Worship remanded the case till this morning for a medical examination to be made as to defendant's fitness for whipping.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GYMNASTICS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I, through the medium of your columns, call attention to a form of sport which in the past held considerable interest, but which of late seems relegated to the limbo of forgotten things?

I refer to Gymnastics. It is, I suppose, the ambition of every healthy man to retain his youth as long as possible. That ambition, glorious as it is, can never be attained without some physical endeavour, and, as time passes, the will to make the endeavour becomes more and more subjected to the insidious calls of comfort and the exigencies of everyday life. The effort can be made, however, and few methods are more pleasant than gymnastics.

There are, I know, many whose relaxations are tennis, cricket and the like; those who keep themselves fit by means of long walks and the playing of week-end golf; those, again, who confine themselves to more strenuous sports such as football or rowing. At the same time, I feel convinced that there are men—who for various reasons do not participate in these or other sports—who would dearly like the chance of improving their health by some other means.

Such an opportunity now presents itself in the shape of what I would call "The Business Men's Gymnastic Class," which will be held in the Gymnasium of the Y.M.C.A. every Wednesday evening at 5.15 p.m. The management and instruction of the class, which commences on Wednesday, 5th December, will be in the capable hands of Mr. A. E. Dome, perhaps the best gymnast in the colony.

The Gymnasium itself is the finest in the Far East, and offers every facility for all kinds of gymnastic work, basket ball and swimming. The intention of the class is, primarily, to afford an opportunity for those who have at some time been keen and interested in the sport to try their prowess once again and at the same time keep themselves fit. Secondly, if a sufficient amount of interest is evinced, to give a display.

I have been asked to state that full particulars can be obtained from Mr. D. C. Logan, of Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd., to whom all enquiries should be addressed, and to ask all gymnasts to rally round and give the venture the support it justly deserves.—I am, sir, yours truly,

"ONE OF THE CLASS."

November 15th, 1923.

THE PIRATED JAPANESE STEAMER.

ATTACKED BY TWO GANGS.

VESSEL RANSACKED.

According to a radio message received at the Hongkong office of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, the *Tai To Maru*, which stranded about eight miles from the port of Whampoa, refloated under her own steam on Wednesday night and she at once proceeded to Whampoa and Canton to discharge her cargo of coal, about 3,000 tons. The Skipper (Captain Arai) and the crew must have been pleased when the vessel refloated if only for the reason that the vicinity is infested with pirates. According to the latest information to hand, during the time the vessel was on the bank she was attacked and boarded by two separate gangs of pirates. The first gang are said to have done their work very thoroughly, taking practically all the valuables belonging to the crew. In addition they took a Japanese steward and two Chinese tally clerks and the pilot. The three Chinese are still in the hands of the pirates, but the steward was released shortly after he was taken away, and he eventually found his way back to the vessel. Later, another gang of pirates completed the work of the first gang, making sure that nothing of value had been left.

The above news has been received by wireless and no further details are yet to hand. The Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong, we understand, is entering a protest against the outrage.

SOLDIER REFUGEES.

AMMUNITION WITHOUT PERMITS.

A number of men associated with the various armies in Kwangtung arrived in the Colony as refugees on Wednesday night, two of them had ammunition on them, and this led to their appearance at the Magistracy before Mr. N. L. Smith yesterday on a charge of having ammunition without a permit from the C.S.P.

The first, who had only four rounds of revolver ammunition, was asked by His Worship if he was one of "these Yunnan generals" and defendant replied, "No, I am only serving as a soldier."

His Worship (to the interpreter): When he comes to Hongkong he must stop being a soldier.

Inspector Purden stated that the Police did not take a serious view of the case, and a fine of $100 or one month's hard labour was imposed.

The other man claimed to be a brother of General Chu Pui-tak, commanding a section of the Yunnanese army now at the East River front. He was charged with having in his possession 188 rounds of ammunition. His excuse was that the luggage belonged to his brother, the General, and he was unaware of the presence of the ammunition.

The Magistrate remarked that 188 was a large number to have been carried unnoticed, and fined the man $500.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH POLITICS.

OBJECTIONS TO LORD BIRKENHEAD AS A MINISTER.

LONDON, November 14th.

The outstanding political news to-day is that negotiations between the Prime Minister and Lord Birkenhead have broken down and neither he nor Mr. Austen Chamberlain, his close associate, is about to join the Government as anticipated.

This is largely due to the existence of a strong feeling between Lord Birkenhead and several Ministers. It is stated that the latter even threatened to resign if the ex-Lord Chancellor were given office.

Sir Robert Horne is unlikely to relinquish business relationships.

Sir Allan Smith, chairman of the Industrial Group in the House of Commons, will not again contest South Croydon in consequence of his disagreeing with the Protection policy and Government's scheme for handling unemployment. The local Conservative Association has declined to grant him freedom in the matter.

The attitude of the Lancashire Conservatives is still undecided, but half-a-dozen of them have definitely announced that they are convinced free-traders.

The miners have decided to run 53 candidates, the same as at the last election, when 40 were successful. Mr. Frank Hodges, general secretary, expects they will sweep the board in the mining areas.

BRITISH LACE AND EMBROIDERY INDUSTRIES.

DUTY ON IMPORTED LACE RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, November 14th.

The report of the British Board of Trade Committee on unemployment in the machine made lace and embroidery industries, recommends a duty 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem* for at least five years on all imported lace and on embroidery manufactured on net or eliminable fabric, but not on embroideries on joiten fabrics.

GREEK REVOLUTIONARIES.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

ATHENS, November 14th.

A court held at Eleusis (a village near Athens) has condemned to death General Leonardopoulos and General Gargalides and Major Avrambos and Major Nicolareas.

The court also sentenced many officers of high rank to life or long terms of imprisonment in connection with the recent revolt.

FRENCH BUDGET.

ORDINARY BUDGET FOR 1924 WILL BALANCE.

PARIS, November 15th.

The Minister of Finance, M. De la Steyrie, informed the Chamber Finance Committee that owing to increased revenue the ordinary budget for 1924 will balance. He added that the restoration of the devastated regions will take another three years, and the estimated cost is twenty-four milliards francs.

EPISCOPAL DOCTRINES.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS FAVOURS LITERAL INTERPRETATION.

DALLAS, November 14th.

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church voted strongly in favour of reaffirmation of faith in the Virgin Birth and the Apostles' Creed, notwithstanding various churchmen within the outside ministry casting doubt on the literal interpretation of these doctrines.

SEPARATISTS AGAIN ACTIVE.

TWO MORE DISTRICTS OCCUPIED.

PARIS, November 14th.

Advices from Duesseldorf state that Separatists have occupied the Limburg district and also the Sieg district, to the south of the British zone.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

SUGGESTED METHOD FOR HELPING PRODUCERS.

CHICAGO, November 14th.

Addressing the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, stated that his department was very carefully considering the question of creating an agricultural expert to the commission to restore "the purchasing power of the farm" by withdrawing the exportable surplus from the home market and redisposing this surplus in charging up any losses to producers on the next crop.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

SUBSIDY APPROVED BY CABINET.

LONDON, November 14th.

It is understood that the Cabinet has approved of the proposal to assist agriculture by a subsidy of one pound sterling per acre on all arable land, on condition that a minimum of thirty shillings per week is paid to his labourers by an applicant for a subsidy. It is estimated that on the present acreage the maximum cost of the subsidy will be eleven million sterling yearly.

EUROPE'S ONLY HOPE.

JOINT ACTION OF TWO GREAT ENGLISH SPEAKING POWERS.

LONDON, November 14th.

The Rt. Hon. Gen. Smuts, in a letter to the *Times*, urges that the Reparation inquiry being now apparently dead, conference acceptable to both Britain and the United States should be reverted to. He says a conference of a wide scope, with real authority, seems the only remaining chance of staving off disaster. It is no longer a question of reparations but whether Germany shall live or become a gaping wound in the body of western civilisation. The duty clearly is to go forward, even if France does not march with us. Probably if the work of the conference be done in the right spirit, with due regard to the interests of the Allies, French opinion would eventually fall into line. The only hope of saving Europe lay in joint action by the two great English-speaking Powers, Britain and the United States.

"We cannot wash our hands of the situation. If we did, our sin before history would become as great as Germany's."

General Smuts concludes by pressing most strongly for the speedy calling of a conference.

EMPIRE'S FOREIGN POLICY

DOMINIONS MUST HAVE A VOICE.

LONDON, November 14th.

Mr. Bruce, responding for the guests at a farewell dinner to the Dominions representatives in the House of Lords, under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association, said Australia believed it was in the interest of the Empire as a whole to have a base in the Pacific, which would be a very vital part of the Empire. It was useless for any one portion of the Empire to refuse to follow Britain into war, but the Dominions must have a voice in its foreign policy. Australia recognised that her own safety lay within the Empire.

Mr. Baldwin, presiding, expressed the opinion that the Imperial Conference marked an important step in the evolution of relations as they affected the world outside the Empire.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

AN ALARMING POSITION.

LONDON, November 14th.

Dealing with wireless communications in the Economic Conference on November 6th, Mr. Bruce urged that the problem brooked no delay. The position was very alarming, and there was only one way of meeting it. Since the British Government had decided to build a station, then Australia was entitled to say that licences should be issued for the erection of other stations in Britain to be operated under the pooling arrangement. Failing a settlement, an impartial authority should be appointed to investigate the situation. The future of wireless was being held up owing apparently to a most intense quarrel.

Sir L. Worthington Evans dwelt on the difficulties of reaching an agreement with Marconis, and declared that the real point was, were they prepared to give Marconis a virtual monopoly. He was confident Marconis would recognise the fairness of the Government's offer, otherwise the Government must consider the erection of further stations.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI EXPLOSION.

THREE FOREIGN ENGINEERS KILLED.

SHANGHAI, November 13th.

The explosion of one of the new 20,000 kilowatt turbines, which is being put up at the riverside electric power station, resulted in the death of three foreign engineers in charge and four Chinese.

One of the former was Mr. C. W. Donaldson, representative of Parsons Turbines, who came from England to put up the new plant.

Another foreigner had his leg blown off, and about fifteen Chinese have been sent to hospital. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

RECONSTRUCTION MATERIAL FOR JAPAN.

BIG PURCHASE OF AMERICAN TIMBER.

WASHINGTON, November 13th.

The Japanese Embassy has arranged for the purchase and early shipment of 97,000,000 cubic feet of American timber for reconstruction of Japanese cities.

(Continued on next column.)

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

ATTITUDE OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES.

LONDON, November 14th.

The United Liberal party in a manifesto declares that as a result of the conference between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George it is already certain that the Liberal candidates will go to the poll in such numbers as to make United Liberalism the practical alternative to the present Government. The Liberal papers point out that Mr. Asquith remains the leader until the party elects another, thus the Liberal union is complete and avowed. The Conservative union is also complete, though not avowed. A number of Conservatives object to Lord Birkenhead's return, though the Conservative party's reception of Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Sir Robert Horne is definitely assured. The conflict of the Liberal and Labour parties remains. There is no prospect of a fighting arrangement between them, though the Liberals anticipate that the Labourites will do as they did in 1910, fighting only the seats they think they can win, and tacitly making room for the Liberals elsewhere.

REPARATIONS DELIVERIES.

AGREEMENT FOR RESUMPTION ANNOUNCED.

BERLIN, November 14th.

A message from Essen states that Herr Krupp and his co-directors have been provisionally released, presumably in consequence of an agreement of a resumption of reparation deliveries from the Krupp mines. It is generally assumed that this means a definite pardon. Herr Mueller has also been released.

BIG PRICES FOR MANUSCRIPTS.

NEW YORK, November 14th.

Unprecedented prices for the manuscripts of a living author marked the first day's sale of Mr. Joseph Conrad's manuscripts, which realised one hundred and ten thousand gold dollars. Thousands were paid for manuscripts less than ten years old.

PANEL DOCTORS ACCEPT OFFER OF ENQUIRY.

LONDON, November 14th.

The panel doctors have unanimously decided to accept the offer to have a court of enquiry, thus settling the fees dispute.

IRISH AUTHOR WINS NOBEL PRIZE.

STOCKHOLM, November 14th.

Mr. W. B. Yeats, the poet playwright and author, has been awarded the Nobel prize for literature.

UPROAR IN POLISH DIET.

WARSAW, November 14th.

There were very violent scenes during a debate in the Diet on the recent riots in Cracow, in which thirty persons were killed and a hundred wounded. The Radicals arranged a regular concert, including the singing of the "Red Flag," in order to prevent the Minister reading a report on the subject.

AMERICAN WHEAT TARIFFS.

WASHINGTON, November 14th.

The Tariff Commission has ordered an investigation into the import tariffs on wheat under the flexible provisions of the tariff law.

DEATH OF EX-ROYALTY.

VIENNA, November 14th.

The ex-Duke of Cumberland (ex-King of Hanover) has died.

FURTHER FALL IN STERLING.

LONDON, November 14th.

Sterling has relapsed on the New York market to $4.35½.

JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

FAR-REACHING EFFECT OF ANTI-ALIEN LAND LAWS.

LONDON, November 14th.

The *Morning Post's* Washington correspondent says that as a result of the Supreme Court decision (mentioned in a cable message) upholding the California anti-alien land laws, it is estimated that 50,000 out of 135,000 Japanese who are in California will either migrate to other States or return to Japan. Between a million and a million-and-a-half acres of some of the richest agricultural lands in California, which are now leased to Japanese, must revert to white owners and the great vegetable producing industry of California, of which eighty per cent. is in the hands of Japanese, must be abandoned.

It is most probable that Japanese must retire from mercantile business of every description, as the law which the Supreme Court sustained makes it illegal for Japanese to enter into leases for their places of business.

[The cable message referred to above stated that the Supreme Court had sustained the alien land laws of California and Washington States, prohibiting aliens ineligible for American citizenship from owning or leasing land. The Court held that it was clearly within the power of these States to prohibit such aliens from owning land, and such legislation was not opposed to the Japanese-American agreement. A minority of the judges held that cases regarding the leasing of land to Japanese should have been dismissed on the ground that no question of justiciary was present.]

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG VISITS WU PEI FU.

HANKOW, November 14th.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, interviewed, stated that yesterday's interview with Hsiao Yao-nan was satisfactory, the Tuchun supporting his scheme.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, this morning, departed for Loyang in response to an invitation to meet Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

GRAIN EXPORT TO JAPAN.

PEKING, November 14th.

At a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday, it was resolved to cancel the further free export of grain to Japan, as there is reason to believe that such is no longer necessary in the interests of the earthquake sufferers.

FINANCE MINISTRY.

PEKING, November 14th.

The Cabinet accepted the resignation of Hu Teh-lin, Vice-Minister of Finance, and decided to appoint to that post Su Hsi-ti, a banker and close friend of Wang Keh-ming.

SPEAKERSHIP.

ASTUTE MOVE BY WU CHING LIEN.

PEKING, November 14th.

Wu Ching-lien suggests as a compromise that he should go on furlough, and that the Vice-Speaker should carry on.

Neutral members describe this as a very clever move, for if Parliament accedes it upholds the validity of Wu Ching-lien's claim to retain the Speakership, while it will give the Government an opportunity to carry through the appointment of Sun Pao-chi as Premier and the gold franc question, which Wu Ching-lien is pledged to oppose. Wu Ching-lien subsequently resuming the Speakership.

CLAIM OF 1921 MEMBERS.

PEKING, November 14th.

Wu Pei-fu has telegraphed to the Government contending that since the Constitution has been promulgated, the members of the 1921 Parliament are no longer qualified to replace the present Parliament.

FOREIGN TOBACCO TAX IN HUPEH.

PEKING, November 14th.

It is stated semi-officially that the Government have instructed Hsiao Yaonan to prevent the further levying of the surtax on foreign tobacco in Hupeh, which is wholly illegal.

JAPANESE PREMIER ON GOVERNMENT POLICY.

NEED FOR RIGID ECONOMY.

TOKYO, November 14th.

Addressing the Prefectural Governors' Conference, the Premier outlined the policy of the Government, in which universal suffrage, retrenchment in expenditure, and the promotion of agriculture and foreign trade as well as the control of those elements "who make it their constant business to sow seeds of trouble in the minds of good citizens" are the foremost planks.

The Premier emphasised the imperative necessity for a rigid economy in the national and family life.

The Finance Minister similarly drew attention to the growth of national and local expenditures, which had doubled and trebled, respectively, over the figures of ten years ago. Taxes and loans had similarly increased, while the economic capacity of the country had decreased, until even before the earthquake a readjustment had become imperative. He further drew attention to the extraordinary expenditure for relief, and as a preventive against possible economic crisis, to meet which all old and new undertakings, except those which were absolutely necessary, have had to be postponed, and the subsidies to local governments necessarily suspended or reduced.

TOO MANY CLERKS IN SINGAPORE.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE PROBLEM.

Among the papers laid before the Legislative Council recently was the report of the committee appointed to consider the problem of destitution among the various sections of the community. The following are extracts from the report:—

18. So far we have dealt mainly with those who may be termed the labouring classes, and so long as it is necessary to maintain the supply of such labour by recruitment outside the Colony and it can be said that the healthy able-bodied man need not be short of subsistence, the problem of destitution, so far as they are concerned, is not likely to present serious difficulty.

19. The position is entirely different with those who may be termed the middle classes of the community, who form the great majority of the permanent residents of the Colony. In their case the problem is difficult and perplexing and worthy of the consideration of all serious persons who have the welfare of the country at heart. The rapid increase of population is producing the state of affairs outlined by Mr. Still at the beginning of his evidence and we are forced to accept his conclusion that it is unreasonable to assume that merchant business will keep pace with the increase of the population available for clerical service. The demand is for universal English education up to standard IV; it is unquestionable that such education is an insufficient qualification for clerical employment and it is beyond dispute that the great majority of boys leaving the English schools at the present time look forward to such employment. In an average English town, the great majority of boys leaving school take up some form of manual labour, a moderate number take up clerical work and a very small percentage go forward to become the professional classes. In the Colony, many forms of manual labour are looked upon as coolie labour to be engaged in solely by the raw importations from China and Southern India, even skilled labour is unattractive and for the most part is supplied by those who have been born and trained outside the Colony. We fear that it is only too true that many of the youth of the Colony have a genuine distaste for hard and continuous manual work and that only necessity will compel them to realise that all cannot find employment in small businesses or in clerical service. That there is, at the present time, a considerable amount of unemployment among those who may be classed under the general term clerks, we think undisputed. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Hood Kiat and to Mr. Westerhout for the evidence they have supplied on this point, and we are satisfied that there are several hundreds of such persons, that their numbers are not likely to decline in the immediate future, and that a considerable proportion of them may almost be classed as unemployable.

POSITION OF THE CLERKS.

20. The circumstances of the last few years have done much to intensify the effects of what, in our opinion, is the inevitable result of the growth of the population and the attitude of the youth of the Colony towards manual labour. During the years immediately following the close of the war, the Colony obtained a great reputation for prosperity which undoubtedly attracted many persons from India and Ceylon to compete with the Straits-born Chinese, Eurasian and Malay in employments for which a moderate knowledge of English was a requirement. That these years of prosperity have been followed by a slump of unprecedented magnitude has been brought home to all of us and the consequences of the dissolution of many newly established business houses and the contraction of the activities of all others have been disastrous to many of their employés. For the relief of the unemployed or unemployable clerk we regret we can offer no satisfactory remedy. Charitable agencies have done much, and private charity, much of it unobtrusive, has done more. The Government has borne its share by repatriation and by contributions to various charitable funds. We strongly recommend it to continue in the same course and if necessary to increase its contributions, as we consider the work done by charitable agencies, even if some of it is misdirected, more efficacious than the unemployment dole or organised poor law relief.

21.—Technical education at first sight appears an obvious solution, but further examination bears out the conclusion of some of our witnesses that the great majority of the youth of the country have no desire for such training. We endorse the cautious report of the committee on Technical Education in Singapore (appendix J), particularly sections 14 and 6, that progress must be gradual and at the outset by means of continuation classes working in conjunction with industrial enterprises.

22. We notice in a letter from the Director of Education, Ceylon, appearing as an appendix to the report of the committee on technical and industrial Education in the F.M.S. that evening classes had been started in Ceylon in which instruction was given both in English and the vernacular in sanitary engineering and plumbing, building construction and architectural drawing, mechanical engineering, and had proved a great success. We commend this to the consideration of the Director of Education.

23. We would repeat the recommendation in paragraph 26 of the same report (appendix K) that it is much to be desired in the interests of the country that the prospects of those who adopt a career which involves technical training should at least be brought to a level with those of young men who adopt the easier road of clerical work.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RESTORATION OF PENNY POST.

MR. FELIX BLAKEMORE'S OPTIMISM CAUSES SURPRISE.

Officials at the Post Office seemed surprised on September 26th at the optimism of Mr. Felix Blakemore, a member of the Postmaster-General's Advisory Council, who at a meeting of the National Chamber of Trade at Manchester suggested that if traders accepted the present temporary restrictions in the postal service they would find the penny post reinstated in nine to twelve months.

One of them said he was unable to support Mr. Blakemore's assertion, and pointed out that there had not been a meeting of the Postmaster's Advisory Council for some months. The official went on: "In introducing the Post Office estimates in the House of Commons last July Sir Laming Worthington-Evans pointed out that the loss on estimated revenue arose almost entirely on the postal services, principally owing to the fact that the volume of letters and postcards sent had failed to respond to the substantial reductions in charges upon them. The Postmaster-General added that it was often said that revenue lost by the reduction of postage from 2d. to 1½d. would be made up by increased business. So far as could be seen that statement was fallacious.

"The last reduction in the minimum postage rate," added the official, "was in May, 1922, when Mr. Kellaway reduced the initial charge for letters from 2d. to 1½d. It was then stated that this was done in anticipation of an estimated increase of 10 per cent. in the volume of traffic. Postcards were reduced from 1½d. to 1d. at the same time on the basis of an estimated increase of 20 per cent., but Sir Laming Worthington-Evans two months ago was only able to tell the House that the actual result had been for letters 4 per cent. and for postcards 5 per cent. Figures showed that, without allowing for the increased cost of carrying additional traffic, a minor proportion of the gross loss of revenue entailed by the reduction in rates was recovered by increased business, and, as Sir Laming told the House, 'these facts must, unfortunately, be borne in mind when the hope for a reduction to 1d. comes to be considered.'"

Details of the collision, which occurred in a fog, between the White Star liner *Cedric* and the Cunarder *Scythia* show that a serious catastrophe was averted by able seamanship. Passengers on the *Scythia* speak in high praise of the remarkable discipline displayed by the officers and the crew. In less than six minutes all the passengers were at their respective boat stations, each fitted with a lifebelt.

24. At the same time, as the numbers of those who are leaving school each year are far in excess of the number of clerical positions available, we feel that a start should be made in the establishment of trade schools as recommended in paragraphs 13 and 30 (b) of the same report (appendix K).

25. It is quite clear to us that the average clerk, even if desirous of saving, has scanty facilities for so doing. The Government Savings Bank has few attractions, and we recommend that the Government consider the advisability of the institution of savings certificates, with such limitations as may appear desirable.

26. The efforts of Mr. Hood Kiat to interest wealthy Chinese in the establishment of a form of Penny Bank mainly for members of the clerical service, which have been brought to our notice at the conclusion of our inquiries, are worthy continuation of the work he has done for the relief of unemployment and deserving of cordial support.

STATE INSURANCE.

27. We have considered the remedies adopted in more advanced communities, particularly the system of state insurance, but we have felt it beyond the scope of our committee to make a definite pronouncement on the subject. The opinions of our witnesses were very divergent and all that we can say is that such a system would not be welcomed by large employers of labour, in particular by the Chinese employer, and unless a compulsory deduction were accompanied by a corresponding increase of salary, by the employé. The difficulties and expense of such a system would be very great and at the outset it would be necessary to restrict it to scheduled employments. Mr. Still is probably correct in his conclusion that ultimately it is either a poor law or a provident fund, and the subject is worthy of further consideration by a committee of experts.

28. It has been said that the average clerk is improvident, and there is no doubt some truth in this, but it would be unfair to condemn him too severely on this account. He is frequently supporting other members of his family, and in this respect he is generous; if he does not save much, he has not much from which to save. All that we feel justified in saying is to adopt the words of the late Professor Sedgwick in the closing chapter of his text book on political economy, that he might at any rate defer the responsibility of increasing the population till he has saved the minimum required for security against the pecuniary demands of ordinary misfortune.

29. In conclusion, we can only say that we have recognised the magnitude of the problem set before us and endeavoured to give it sympathetic consideration. We regret that we have found on enquiry that many methods of dealing with destitution are not practical under the conditions prevailing in this country. We feel, however, that if the recommendations we have made are carried out, a distinct step forward will have been made towards the prevention of cases of destitution and the relief of considerable numbers of the community from the evils of extreme poverty. If we have suggested no striking remedies, the reason is that we have considered the time has not yet come for such remedies, and if the tone of the concluding portion of our report is pessimistic, this may serve to attract attention to the dangerous tendencies of the existing situation.

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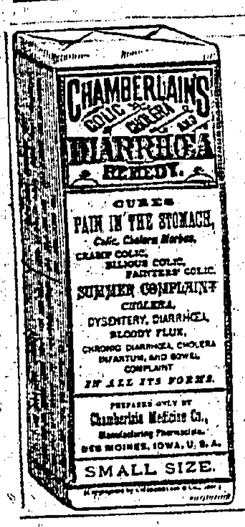

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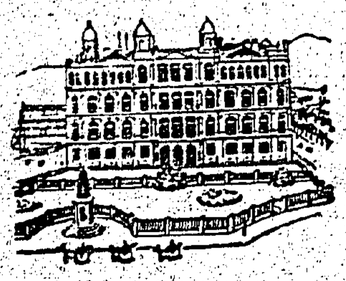

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WOMEN AND NATIONALITY.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

At the thirty-second conference of the International Law Association, held in the Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn, last month, Dr. E. J. Schuster, K.C., read a paper on "the Effect of Marriage on Nationality." At the beginning he recalled that at the conference at Buenos Ayres it was unanimously resolved:—

"The conference is of opinion that it would be desirable to fix uniformly by treaty the nationality of married women, reserving to a married woman, so far as possible, the right to choose her own nationality."

While he was in entire sympathy with the aim of that resolution, Dr. Schuster said, the question as to the desirability of effecting the proposed change was, in his opinion, not a question within the scope of the activities of the association. From an historical point of view the present position of the law on the subject was based on a general conception as to the position of married women which was rapidly disappearing in all civilised countries, and that therefore uniformity was more likely to be hindered by resistance to the proposed change than by an encouragement of the change, subject to certain necessary safeguards. The rule under which the wife, on her marriage with an alien husband, lost her former nationality and acquired her husband's nationality was a comparatively new one. As far as he had been able to ascertain, it did not exist anywhere before the French Revolution, and it was only during the first half of the nineteenth century that it gradually found its way into the laws of European and other countries, while the United States and some South American countries never adopted it in its entirety.

HUSBAND'S "PRE-EMINENCE."

After quoting from the French Civil Code to show how the husband's "pre-eminence" was secured throughout, Dr. Schuster observed that it was obvious that under a system of law which gave the husband absolute command and control in all matters affecting the family, the wife was bound to share the husband's nationality. Under British law marriage—down to the coming into force of the Aliens Act, 1844—had no effect whatever on the wife's nationality. Under Section 16 of that statute a woman of foreign nationality married to a British subject acquired the character of a naturalised British subject, but the statute did not alter the common law rule, under which a female British subject married to a foreigner retained her British nationality. The now existing rule of English law under which a woman married to a British subject, and a woman married to an alien was deemed an alien, dated only from 1870. "In the meantime," continued Dr. Schuster, "the political rights of women are beginning to be universally recognised; the universities in most countries have opened their doors to them; they are everywhere admitted as members of the learned professions. In view of these developments the question as to the nationality of married women obviously requires a new examination. While women had no voting rights, were debarred from membership of legislative assemblies, and participation in local government or in the administration of justice, while no civic duties were imposed upon them, while in all matters of private concern marriage deprived them of decisive influence, the question as to their nationality stood entirely in the background: under the new conditions the subject is one of paramount importance."

ALTERATIONS IN THE LAW.

Proceeding to deal with recent alterations in the law on the subject in the United States, France, and Belgium, and the introduction of Sir John Butcher's Bill in our own Parliament, Dr. Schuster said that under the American Cable Act of 1922 the following rules applied:

A woman who married a United States citizen does not become a United States citizen by reason of such marriage;

A woman married to an alien who becomes naturalised in the United States does not by reason of her husband's naturalisation become a United States citizen;

A woman citizen of the United States who married an alien does not, by reason of such marriage, cease to be a United States citizen unless she makes a declaration of alienage in the prescribed manner.

If the example set by the United States should be followed in Great Britain, as well as in France, the laws of other countries would probably have to accommodate themselves to the change, but British opinion on the subject was still divided, the objections to the change being partly of a legal and partly of a sentimental nature. In his opinion, the legal objections to the change had no substance. As to the objections based on social considerations, that the proposed change would be likely to endanger the unity of the family, that could be met by the obvious reply that the unity of the family did not depend on legal technicalities. He believed that the example which Great Britain set in 1892 could not fail to be followed in the course of time by other countries, and the diversities of laws as to the husband's rights over the wife's property were therefore likely to disappear, or cease to be important. In conclusion, he moved that the following questions should be referred to the Nationality Committee of the Association:

1.—Whether the opportunities for conflicts giving rise to cases of double nationality and statelessness and to other undesirable consequences would be increased by changes in the law having for their object the prevention of the automatic change of the nationality of a woman, being a citizen of one State, by her marriage with a citizen of another State?

2.—Whether any, and if any, what means can be suggested for the avoidance of any such conflicts?

3.—By what methods a change in the laws as to the effect of marriage on nationality could be most conveniently carried out?

A short discussion on the paper followed, and was taken part in by Mr. H. H. Q. Henriques, K.C., Dr. Wyndham Beaves, M. A. Le Grand, Mr. J. A. Barratt, K.C., and Mr. R. S. Fraser. Mr. Henriques said he was still in the opinion that the general law should be that a married woman should lose her original nationality on marriage if it was different from that of her husband.

Lord Phillimore confessed that he doubted whether Dr. Schuster had not stated too broadly the view of the English common law. He would require a good deal of authority before he believed that the English common law did not annex as a British subject a woman who married a British subject, although it might be that it did not part with an English woman who married a foreigner. It was not logical, but it was quite possible. From a political point of view he could conceive the States saying: "We have no objection to our women remaining our citizens if they like to do so after marrying men of other nationalities; but we are not going to have an Englishman marrying a foreign woman unless that foreign woman becomes an English woman."

Miss Chrystal Macmillan (chairman of the committee on the Nationalisation of Married Women of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance) explained the attitude of that body towards the question, and their proposals upon it. The Alliance, she said, favoured the holding of an international conference of Governments to discuss the subject of the nationality of married women.

Dr. Schuster briefly replied to the discussion, his motion was carried, and the conference closed.

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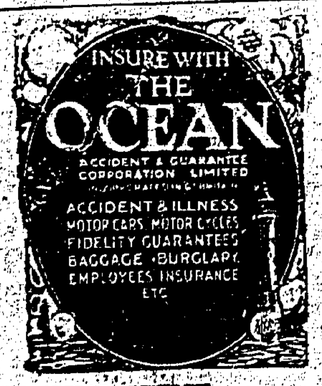

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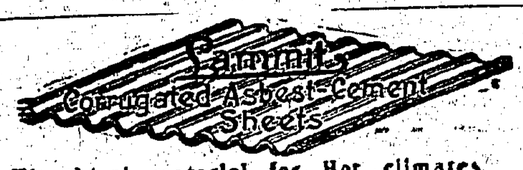

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Prime Ministers of the Overseas Dominions and the representatives of India attending the Imperial Conference, and the delegates to the Economic Conference were the guests of the Royal Colonial Institute at dinner at the Hotel Victoria on October 2nd. The Duke of Connaught (president of the institute) presided over a large and distinguished company.

A CRYING NECESSITY.

The Duke of Connaught, proposing the toast of "United Empire," said: Nothing resembling our Empire has ever existed before. It represents the Union of Free Commonwealths, united together by the bonds of sympathy and affection to the Mother Country and of devotion to one Sovereign, who stands for the stability of our free Monarchy. Its unity is vital, not only to the British Empire itself, but even more so to a distracted Europe. (Hear, hear.) Only the force of unity within ourselves can oppose the forces of disintegration, now, alas! so prominent. I venture to think that the resources of the Empire, if properly developed, can keep us independent of outsiders. (Cheers.) The problems of various portions of the Empire must naturally differ, but we confidently expect that the joint efforts of all our statesmen will provide a solution, leading to the greater happiness of its people and the assured strength of the whole.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in reply, said the Empire's delegates to the Imperial Conference were charged with great responsibilities, and they would find it a great aid in the course of their work to have the personal touch and acquaintance when they were dealing with matters of such great common concern to them all. That took him to the toast itself—to what was meant by a united Empire, how that unity had been brought about, how it was to be maintained. He would leave to others to describe what had been effected by discovery, by trade, by wars and conquest, and by numbers. These might make for expansions. They did not necessarily make for unity. Geography and arithmetic were concerned with material things. Unity was of the mind and of the heart. (Cheers.) "It is the unity and the heart of Britain," he proceeded, "which has made the Empire what it is to-day." (Cheers.) Unity was a thing of the mind and of the heart, the mind and the heart of Britain being carried to the uttermost parts of the earth. There it was in the men who had gone out from these isles, men of high character and attainment, lovers of home and country, nurtured in an atmosphere of public service, crossing the seas to Canada, to Australia, and New Zealand, to India, to Africa, carrying with them wherever they had gone the great traditions of which they were the inheritors, the culture of the schools and the universities, the training and experience of Parliamentary life, the sense of public right and honour, and the love of justice and liberty, which was Britain's proudest boast. (Cheers.) In a manner less conspicuous, but none the less real and more far-reaching, perhaps, the mind and heart of Britain had been carried to the outlying Dominions by the multitude of men and women who had left the land for the new, and had carried with them the remembrance of bygone struggles and achievements, the unrealised ambitions of their fathers, and the hope of a wider freedom still to be attained. Whither they have gone it had not been agreements, or charters, or treaties, or constitutions that had made for the unity of Empire; it had been the vision of the mind and the dream of the heart. (Cheers.)

To-day they had the other picture, which is at once a parallel and a contrast. It was the return to the shores of Britain, not of these great pro-consuls of Empire, not of the peoples who have gone, but of the representatives of the outlying Dominions and India, who had been moulding and fashioning on the British model a national life which is a part of the larger life of the British Empire to which they were proud to belong, but which, none the less, has in the case of each individuality and personality of its own. It was the heart and the mind of the peoples of those outlying parts of the Empire that we who possess their confidence stood ready to reveal. "We have come prepared to disclose and to share," the Prime Minister of Canada concluded, "in what we hold in common purpose, aim, and aspiration will be found the secret of the unity which makes our Empire one. In this way we trust that the spirit of the Empire will be kept true to the spirit of the new democracy of our times, and the heart and the mind of Britain kept forever young." (Cheers.)

The Hon. H. Burton, K.C., Finance Minister of the Union of South Africa, in his acknowledgment, said that if there was one thing that was clearer than anything else to thinking people, it was that the mass of difficulties which confronted the world to-day could be successfully surmounted only by a united British Empire. (Cheers.) That question was really the pivot upon which their present discussions must turn, and was the main reason for their assembling. They in the Dominions felt that it was more than ever true that a united British Empire was the only sheet anchor the civilised world had got, and they hoped to show the Council of the League of Nations how predominant and powerful was the influence of our Empire in the world to-day. They in South Africa had had to fight a movement for isolation, but those who wanted it were bound to admit that if they had their way they would still have to seek affiliation with some other Power, and in all probability that other Power would be the British Empire. (Laughter.) The Dominion representatives at the Conference realised that it was their duty to take the keenest possible interest in helping the Government to frame some common Imperial policy to meet the present crisis. It was to their advantage as well as ours that the European crisis should be dispersed, and in the most satisfactory way. The representatives also realised more and more the great genuineness and sincerity of the good feeling existing in the country towards those in the Dominions, and on behalf of the Dominion which he represented, and he could speak for the Dutch as well as the English people there, that feeling was reciprocated. (Cheers.) They had come to the Conference with feelings of the greatest possible goodwill and appreciation for what had been done for them and for the world at large by the British Empire, and they were determined to assist in bringing about the position for which the Empire could speak to the world with a united voice, which, he thought, would go a long way towards securing a better solution than seemed possible to-day of the world's difficulties. (Cheers.)

The Hon. W. R. Warren, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, said unity could only be accomplished by knowledge and education. The institute of which they were members was doing that, and he hoped and trusted they would continue to educate the people into what unity of the Empire meant, so that, while they might not be able to increase it geographically, they could make it a better Empire than it was to-day. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, replying to the toast of his health, said that as one who had had the good fortune of not only being, but of serving, in many parts of the Empire, he felt that the outlook for the future was a bright one. (Cheers.) A strong determination existed among their members to make unity of the Empire a reality for good and for peace in all the different countries under the sway of our present Sovereign. They hoped that a real move might be made to bring the different parts of the Empire still closer together, and that they look back on the results of the Conference as being of the greatest advantage, not only to ourselves, but to the world in general. (Cheers.)

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INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

	SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Friday,	16th Nov., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ...	"LEESANG"	Saturday,	17th Nov., 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ...	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday,	20th Nov., 10 a.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"LAISANG"	Tuesday,	20th Nov., 4 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	Wednesday,	21st Nov., D.I.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday,	21st Nov., Noon.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thursday,	22nd Nov., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"TINGSANG"	Friday,	23rd Nov., D.I.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ...	"MINGSANG"	Saturday,	24th Nov., 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGANG"	Wednesday,	28th Nov., D.I.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW ...	"CHUNSANG"	Thursday,	29th Nov., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"KUTSANG"	Saturday,	1st Dec., 3 p.m.
KOBE	"HOSANG"	Tuesday,	4th Dec., Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE — This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.
MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good Passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE
s.s. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 1st Dec., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.
Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
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GLEN AND SHIRE
JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.
U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS. Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	HOMEWARDS. Vessel	Leaves H'kong.	Discharges
"GLENAPP"	16th Nov.	"GLENAMOY"	7th Dec.,	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	25th Nov.	"GLENGARRY"	14th Dec.,	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENTARA"	3rd Dec.	"GLENAPP"	30th Dec.,	Genoa, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"...	14th Dec.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to:—
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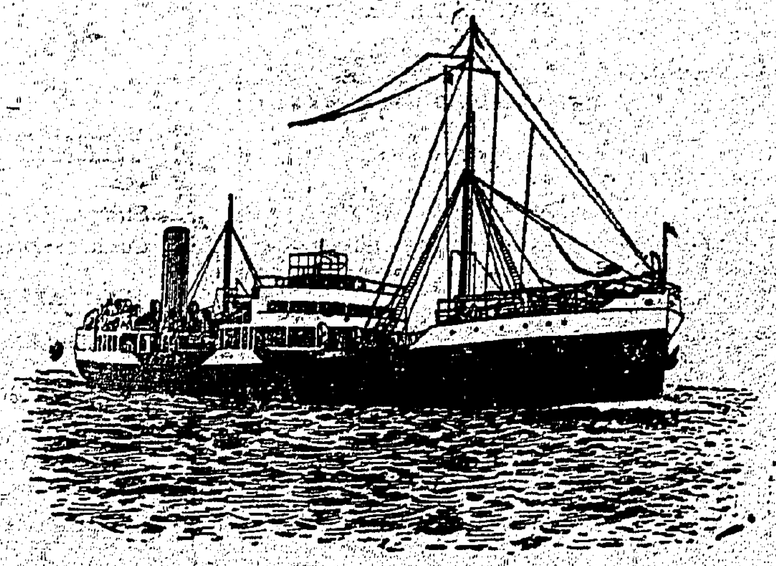

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 14th.

Hok Canton, Chili str., 288 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Yeung Tai Hing wharf.—Hung On S.S. Co.

November 15th.

Agney, British str., 1,776 tons, Capt. A. Hall, from Bangkok, with a cargo of rice, lying in buoy No. B28.—Kwang Nguan Seng.

Englestan, British str., 4,473 tons, Capt. Ireland, from Samarang, with a cargo of sugar, lying at buoy No. A6.—H. M. H. Nemazee.

Haitun, British str., 1,183 tons, Capt. E. Jones, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45.—Man Wing S.S. Co.

Kaiser-I-Hind, British str., 11,429 tons, Capt. G. Manley, from London, which port she left on October 12th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Kiangchow, British str., 1,543 tons, Capt. J. W. Harding, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B15.—B. & S.

Kanyo Maru No. 1, Japanese str., 763 tons, Capt. S. Furakawa, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17.—Y.K.K.

Phnompenh, British str., 1,065 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A30.—Wo Fat Shing.

Taksang, British str., 877 tons, Capt. W. J. Booker, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C43.—J. M. & Co.

Tjisondari, Dutch str., 5,013 tons, Capt. J. P. Scholten, from Batavia, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3.—J.C.J.L.

Vulcanus, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. C. J. Gijsherts, from Amoy, lying at A. P. wharf.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

CLEARANCES.

November 15th.

Ewang, for Swatow.
H. H. Asquith, for Portland.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Indo Maru, for Singapore.
Kisha Maru, for Takao.
Penang Maru, for Kobe.
Shinyo Maru, for Manila.
Taksang, for Canton.
Tanda, for Amoy.
Vulcanus, for Canton.
Yangtzekiang, for Kongmoon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Kaiser-I-Hind*, on November 15th:—For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Miss M. E. Alves, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Curtis, Mr. S. C. M. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. I. Day, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. C. Montague Ede, Mr. A. Forsyth, Mr. G. T. Glen, Mrs. C. M. Hollingsworth, Miss Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mrs and Mrs. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. Jorge, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. P. E. Knight, Mr. W. L. Leask, Mrs. A. B. McGregor, Miss R. S. McGregor, Mr. F. W. Nalder, Mr. Pinson, Mr. Nicklaw, Mrs. Rust, Mr. Trimm, Mr. W. A. Stephenson, Mr. Schroff, Miss P. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walkens, Comdr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Baria, Mr. P. Knight, Mr. J. A. Lamel, Miss Nicolayen, Mr. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Stimson, Father Villalonga, Mr. and Mrs. Vasania, Mr. Vasania.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Sicilia*, on November 15th:—Mrs. H. M. Irwin, Mr. I. Pira, Mrs. K. K. Nemazee, Mr. Nasaki Asano, Misses S. and R. Nemazee, etc.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The *President Taft* (P.M.) sailed from Honolulu to Yokohama on November 14th.

The s.s. *President Pierce* (P.M.) sailed from Kobe to San Francisco on November 13th.

The s.s. *President Lincoln* (P.M.) will sail from Manila for Hongkong on Nov. 17th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Benlomond, (Ben Line), due Nov. 17th.
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 24th.
Chambord (M.M.), due Nov. 22nd.
Dardanus (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 27th.
Empress of Russia due November 21st, noon.
Hindenburg (Hugo Stinnes), due Nov. 19th.
Kanchow (C.N.), due Nov. 18th.
Malwa (P. & O.), due to-day.
Paul Lecat (M.M.), due Dec. 9th.
President Madison (Admiral Oriental), due to-day, 7.30 a.m.
President McKinley (Admiral Oriental), due Nov. 19th.
Siberia Maru (T.K.K.), due Nov. 21st.
Theseus (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 26th.
Tilon (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 8th.
Wheatland Montana (Admiral Oriental), due December 2nd.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1921.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE ... $1.

PRESS OFFICE.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Basil	Kobe
Yanfco, Great Eastern Hotel	Shanghai
Kunghing	Kobe
Yickam	Shanghai
Footongching	Amoy
Earl Owyang, 12, Bonham Strand East...	Kobe
Luenhing, 24, Deavoeux Road Central — ...	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

NUMBER	ADDRESS	FROM
9714/14th	Brand, care Burhill ...	Londonpo
8628/13th	Crittenden ...	Seattlewn
4324/7th	Rintoknsh 3000 Daito Chuten	Tainan
9502/9th	Schindler Bic ...	Saigon
9203/14th	Spence	Springfieldmo

WEATHER REPORT.

November 15th at 19.42—Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai and decreased slightly over the Philippines and Indo-China. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

At 2 p.m. the typhoon was in about Lat. 11 deg. N. and Long. 129 deg. E, moving West.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 15th November, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 106.41 inches, against an average of 81.35 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 16th Nov., is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Formosa Channel ...	N.E. winds, fresh: fair.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 15th.

	Previous Day at 1 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	30.02	30.04	30.00
Temperature	72	70	74
Humidity	67	70	72
Wind Direction	E	E	E
" Force	5	3	3
Weather	C	O	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th ... 72
Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th ... 70

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From November 16th to 22nd, 1923

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER H'kong Standard Time.	Height	LOW WATER H'kong Standard Time.	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	16	m 2 37	6 4	m 10 25	2 4
		6 5a	5 6	10 20a	5 0
Satur.	17	m 4 33	6 1	m 11 24	2 6
		6 46a	5 8		
Sun.	18	m 5 45	5 9	m 0 1	4 5
		7 12a	6 2	0 13a	2 7
Mon.	19	m 6 49	5 8	m 0 59	4 0
		7 34a	6 5	0 52a	2 8
Tues.	20	m 7 40	5 7	m 1 44	3 4
		7 55a	6 8	1 25a	2 9
Wed.	21	m 8 28	5 6	m 2 23	2 9
		8 15a	7 1	1 56a	3 1
Thur.	22	m 9 13	5 5	m 3 0	2 5
		8 38a	7 4	2 26a	3 2

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec

	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver		From Canada	Due England
Empress Canada	Nov. 17	Dec. 3	Melita	Dec. 18	Dec. 20
Empress Russia	Nov. 29	Dec. 17	Minnedosa	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Empress Australia	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	Marburn	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Empress Asia	Jan. 10	Jan. 28	Montcalm	Feb. 8	Feb. 15

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.
Early reservation necessary.

HONGKONG—MANILA SERVICE.

Commencing with the arrival of the *Empress of Russia*, 25th March, the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia* will make the round trip to Manila from Hongkong, leaving Hongkong on Wednesday after arrival, arriving Manila Friday Morning, leaving Manila Saturday Evening and arriving Hongkong Monday Morning, 7 A.M.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU (calling at Manila)	22,000 tons, Nov. 16th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000 tons, Nov. 30th.
TAIYO MARU	22,000 tons, Dec. 14th.
TENYO MARU (calling at Manila)	22,000 tons, Jan. 6th, 1924.
KOREA MARU (calling at Manila)	20,000 tons, Jan. 17th, 1924.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUT TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG
SEIYO MARU	14,000	December 4th.
RAKUYO MARU	18,500	January 15th.

JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE.
between
OSAKA, KOBE, MOJI, DAIREN, HONGKONG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

STEAMER	DESTINATION	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERSIA MARU	(Moji, Kobe and Osaka)	November 29th.

NEW YORK LINE. (Freight only.)
VIA JAVA AND SUEZ.

STEAMER	LEAVE HONGKONG

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S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y. LOPEZ" ... ... 19th Dec.
S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... ... 8th Feb., 1924.

For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y. LOPEZ" ... ... 1st Dec.
S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... ... 19th Jan., 1924.

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BETWEEN
KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For HAIPHONG via "Hoihow & Pakhoi
For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
s.s. "NANYO MARU No. 1" ... ...on or about 16th Nov.
For further particulars, please apply to—
S. MITARAI, AGENT.
Branch Office: No. 37, Bonham Strand, West. Tel. Central No. 165.
Top Floor, King's Building. Tel. Central No. 140.

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THERAPION No. 2
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SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... ... Wednesday, Nov. 21st.
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... ... Wednesday, Dec. 12th, at 10 a.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... ... Monday, Dec. 24th, at 10 a.m.

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HONGKONG—MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... ... Monday, Dec. 3rd, 4 p.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... ... Saturday, Dec. 15th, 4 p.m.

HONGKONG—CALCUTTA
FREIGHT ONLY
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... ... November 16th, at 5 p.m.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
Through passage rates to Europe via America G.$405, G.$420, G.$440
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... ... Monday, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 12th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
KAMO MARU ... ... Friday, 23rd Nov., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... ... Wednesday, 5th Dec.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
TOYOHASHI MARU ... ... Middle of Nov.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
AKI MARU ... ... Tuesday, 20th Nov., at 10 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 19th Dec.
NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
TAKAOKA MARU ... ... Saturday, 24th Nov.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
KAWACHI MARU ... ... First half of Dec.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
WAKASA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 27th Nov.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
OSAKA MARU ... ... Sunday, 25th Nov.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU ... ... Thursday, 22nd Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
HOLLAND MARU ... ... Sunday, 18th Nov.
TAMBA MARU ... ... Saturday, 17th Nov.
KASHIMA MARU ... ... Monday, 19th Nov.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
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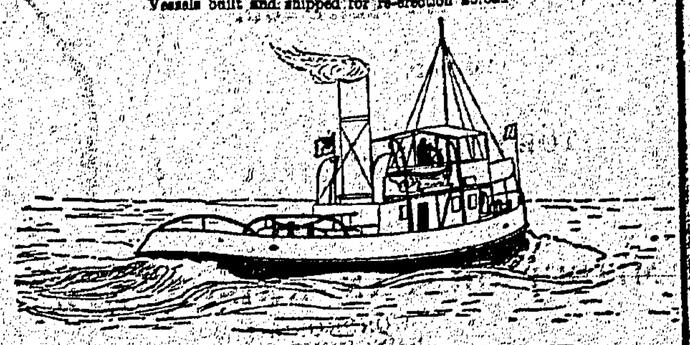

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PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF PARIS"	23rd November	Shanghai and Japan
"CITY OF KARACHI"	4th December	Marseilles & London.
"CITY OF PARIS"	2nd January	Do.
"CITY OF CANTERBURY"	21st Ferbuary	Do.
"CITY OF YORK"	30th March	Do.
"CITY OF CAIRO"	18th April	Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

SINGLE	1st Class	"A"...£ 92.	"B"...£ 84.	2nd Class	"A"...£ 62.	"B"...£56.
RETURN	"	"A"... 161.	"B"... 147.	"	"A"... 108.	"B"... 98.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong

S.S. "AJAX"	via Suez Canal		25th Nov
S.S. "CITY OF CORINTH"	via Suez Canal		4th Dec.
S.S. "CITY OF ATHENS"	via Suez Canal		14th Dec.
S.S. "CALCHAS"	via Suez Canal		24th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Prs. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailing for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS	—	—	26th Nov.
ANGKOR	—	—	10th Dec.
CHAMBORD	19th Oct.	22nd Nov.	25th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	2nd Nov.	9th Dec.	8th Jan., 1924.
ANDRE LEBON	16th Nov.	20th Dec.	22nd Jan., "
AMBOISE	30th Nov.	3rd Jan.	5th Feb., "
CORDILLERE	14th Dec.	17th Jan.	19th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.
(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS STEAMERS 1st Class.....£ 95. 0s. 0d. / 2nd " .....£ 68. 0s. 0d
B CLASS STEAMERS 1st Class.....£ 89. 0s. 0d. / 2nd " .....£ 62. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).

s.s. loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP, & DUNKIRK, about

Also through B/Lading issued to HELSINFORS, REVAL and RIGA.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars apply to:—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone: Central 740. 8, QUEEN'S BUILDING
[2] CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAICHING	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday,	16th Nov., at	1 p.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. W. C. Fassmore	Tuesday,	20th Nov., at	1 p.m.
HAIFOONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday,	23rd Nov., at	1 p.m.

Arrivs. and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
(General Manager. [8

JAPAN COAL AND GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:—
THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

COMPANIES (incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,941	16th Nov., Midnight	Mars., Gib., London & Antwerp.
"NYANZA"	7,023	24th Nov.	Mars., L'don., A'werp & R'dam.
"KALYAN"	9,082	30th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	13th Dec.	Spore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	14th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	29th Dec.	B'bay., Mars., Gib., L'don. & A'werp
1924.			
"KHIVA"	9,097	12th Jan.	MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	26th Jan.	
"KASHGAR"	8,840	9th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	23rd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,088	8th March	do.
"NALDERA"	15,993	22nd March	do.
"KHYBER	9,014	5th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	19th April	do.
"KALYAN"	9,082	3rd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,960	17th May	do.
"KHIVA"	9,097	31st May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	6,052	19th Nov.	Singapore Penang & Calcutta.
"TANDA"	6,956	6th Dec.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Dec.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Jan.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver [San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	16th Nov., Noon.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	30th Nov.	Shanghai.
"TAKADA"	6,949	30th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,097	1st Dec.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	29th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	5th Jan.	Shanghai.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information Passage Fares, Freights Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For **BOSTON** and **NEW YORK**

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" ... ... on 26th November.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
Telephone: Central 5165 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams (Furaprince) St. George's Building [21

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore Colombo, Suez and Port Said.		
"AMUR MARU"	Monday,	10th Dec.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.		
"TACOMA MARU" (Calls at Port Elizabeth)	Friday,	30th Nov.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		
"ANDES MARU" (Calls at Penang)	Tuesday,	20th Nov.
"ARGUN MARU" (Calls at Penang)	Wednesday,	5th Dec.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.		
"KISHU MARU"	Sunday,	2nd Dec.
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.		
"HONOLULU MARU"	Wednesday,	12th Dec.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.		
"ALABAMA MARU"	Wednesday,	21st Nov.
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.		
"HAWANA MARU"	Middle of Nov.	
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi & Nagoya.		
"BURMA MARU"	Tuesday,	20th Nov.
"BORNEO MARU"	Tuesday,	27th Nov.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.		
"KAIJO MARU"	Sunday,	18th Nov., 10 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday,	25th Nov., 10 a.m.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.		
"SOSHU MARU"	Thursday,	22nd Nov 8 a.m.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.		
"KISHU MARU"	Friday,	16th Nov.

For farther particlars please apply to—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Teleph. Nos. 4088, 4089, 4090. K. SHIMA, Manager. [9

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 17th Nov., D.L.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 17th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENGTU"	On 18th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 18th Nov., 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 20th Nov., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 21st Nov., 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 22nd Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 22nd Nov., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & SAMA BAY	"KASHING"	On 22nd Nov., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 24th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 25th Nov., 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation in ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pakow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bs/Lading to all Kangsu and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 28. **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents
CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave H'kong. for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Is. & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA" ...	In port	17th November, Noon.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports

For freight and passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**
Telephone Central No. 36. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For **NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ**

s.s. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 12th Dec.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for Traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.
REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £66.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

s.s. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... ... sailing on or about end of Nov.
s.s. "PERSIA" ... ... sailing on or about end of Dec.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

s.s. "FIUME-L" ... ... sailing on or about Early Dec.
s.s. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about Early Jan.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
s.s. "UMZINTO" ... ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 1st Dec.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE,

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" ... ... Due Hongkong 23rd Nov.
Leave Hongkong 25th Nov.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Prospect" ... ... Due Hongkong 30th Nov.
Leave Hongkong 1st Dec.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S.B. "West Mahwah" ... ... Due Hongkong 2nd Dec.
Leave Hongkong 4th Dec.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO
STRUTHERS AND BARRY,
L. EVERETT, 1st Floor, Queen's Building,
General Agent for: Phone Central No. 2005.
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES. H. E. CASE, Em. Agent
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.
[12

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due
Shanghai	*Malwa*	16th Nov.
Shanghai	*Sunning*	16th Nov.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	*Pres. McKinley* ...	19th Nov.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai, & London (via New York, 19th Oct.) ...	*Empress of Russia*	19th Nov.
Japan	*Aki Maru* ...	19th Nov.
Japan	*Kamo Maru* ...	22nd Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.	
Shanghai	*Kaisar-I-Hind* ...	Friday, 16th,	10.30 A M
Manila *Shanghai *Japan *Honlulu and *San Francisco—due San Francisco 17th Dec.	*Shinyo Maru* ...		10.30 A M
Formosa	*Kishu Maru* ...		10.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching*		Noon
Manila	*Wingsang* ...		2.00 P M
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via D'kodi, Aden Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th Dec. ... ... Ship sails at midnight 16th Nov.	*Malwa* ...	Friday, 16th, Registration	4.15 P M
		Letters	5.00 P M
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, 3rd Dec., and London 20th Dec.	*Emp. of Canada*	Parcels for Canada only Friday, 16th,	5.00 P M
		Saturday, 17th, Registration	9.15 A M
		Letters	10.00 A M
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, about 30th Nov.... ...	*Changsha* ...	Parcels, 16th,	5.00 P M
		Saturday, 17th, Registration	9.45 A M
		Letters	10.30 A M
		Saturday, 17th,	8.30 A M
*Hoihow and Bangkok	*Linan*		8.30 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Lessang*		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Nanyo Maru No. 1*		
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 7th Dec.—Ship sails at 10 a.m., Sunday, the 18th inst.	*Pres. Madison*	Parcels ... Registration ... Letters	Noon 4.15 P M 5.00 P M
Java via Sourabaya	*Pikini*	Sunday, 18th,	9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Keijo Maru* ...		9.00 A M
Straits	*Glaucus*	Monday, 19th,	2.30 P M
Amoy	*Sunning*		5.00 P M
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 1st Dec.	*Aki Maru* ...	Registration 19th, Tuesday, 20th, Letters	5.00 P M 8.30 A M
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America & *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 19th Dec. ...	*Protesilaus* ...	Parcels, Monday, 19th, Tuesday, 20th, Registration	5.00 P M 9.45 A M
		Letters	10.30 A M
*Swatow and Bangkok	*Kiuchow* ...	Tuesday, 20th.	8.30 A M
Shanghai	*Kashima Maru* ...		10.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haihong*		Noon
Japan	*Laisang*		2.30 P M
Swatow	*Taksang* ...		5.00 P M
Manila	*Pres. McKinley* ...	Wednesday, 21st,	3.30 P M
Japan	*Tango Maru* ...	Thursday, 22nd,	9.30 A M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT).

"GLAUCUS" 19TH NOV. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"SARPEDON" 11TH DEC. Marseilles, London & Rotterdam.
"HELENUS" 18TH DEC. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"AUTOLYCUS" 24TH DEC. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"KEEMUN" 20TH NOV. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"OANFA" 1ST DEC. Marseilles, Harve, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"NINGCHOW" 17TH DEC. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"PROTESILAUS" 20TH NOV. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"ACHILLES" 18TH DEC. }

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"AJAX" 25TH NOV. via Suez and Boston.
"CALCHAS" 24TH DEC. via Suez and Boston.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PATROCLUS" 10TH DEC. for Shanghai.
"SARPEDON" 11TH DEC for Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PATROCLUS" 8TH JAN. for Singapore, Marseilles & London
"MENTOR" 5TH FEB for Singapore & London.
"TERESIAS" 14TH MAR. for Singapore & London

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.),
AGENTS.

20

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL ... ... U.S.$4000.000.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK

Owned and controlled by a group of leading American Banks under control of Federal Reserve Bank and the New York State Banking Department.

General Banking Business.

BRANCHES:—

SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, MANILA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND HONGKONG.

D. M. BIGGAR,
MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

15th November, 1923.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/3½
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/3 11/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/4 7/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 9/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	910
Credits, 4 months' sight	970
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand...	50⅞
Credits, at 30 days' sight	51⅛
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	164
Bank Bills, on demand...	
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	164
Bank Bills, on demand ...	
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	104½
ON MANILA.—On demand	101½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	98⅝
ON BATAVIA.—On demand...	135
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand ...	
ON BANGKOK.—On demand...	80⅝
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	$ 8.45
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	49.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	33 15/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up.. $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG—Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | N. L. Watson, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | H. P. White, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. McARTHUR, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1923. [27

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 14th November, 1922. [28

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 8th, 1922. [31

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Funds	Yen 12,980,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchieu, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tobyen, Ako.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS:—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

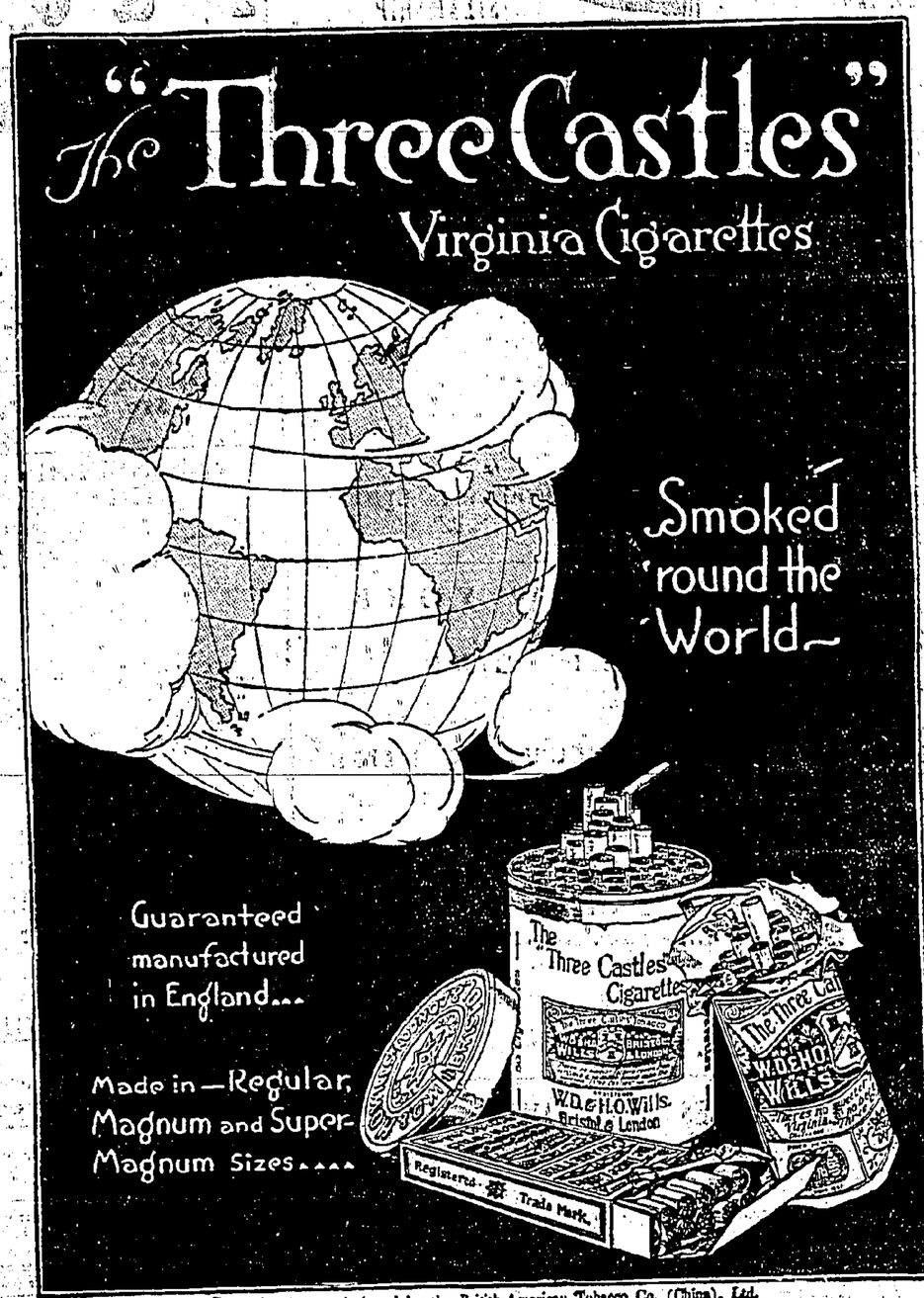
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTIES WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1923. [32



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China). Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras
Bombay	Howrah	New York
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis (Mauritius)
Delhi	Kota Bharu	
Rangoon		
Shanghai		
Singapore		
Simla		

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON
Manager

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, September 28th, 1923. [30

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...	Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Frs. 59,667,283.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mengtse	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondicherry	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co., French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

C. E. GOY,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1923. [29

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 10, Des Vœux Road C.,
HONGKONG.
Established 1919.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	500,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman,
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Huyuh Tai,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Wong Yun Tong
Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, Mr. Chan Ching Shek
Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—

LONDON	NEW YORK
PARIS	SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA
KOBE	SAIGON
NAGASAKI	PENANG
SINGAPORE	HANKOW
TIENTSIN	BATAVIA
MANILA	SOURABAYA
SAMARANG	BOMBAY
CALCUTTA	CANTON

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 28th, 1923. [34

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Batavia	Kobe	Soerabaya
Bombay	London	Rangoon
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Hamburg	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kai Yuen	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtau
		Vladivostock

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

T. NISHIYAMA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1923. [39

"NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ."

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1924.

A. Capital .....F.	100,000,000 £8,333,333.
Paid-up Capital ...F.	80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Fund .....F.	19,769,180 £1,647,432
Special Reserve ...F.	22,660,000 £1,888,333

Head Office:—Amsterdam.
Branches at
The Hague:—Rotterdam.
Head Agency:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—

Bandjeomasin	Macassar	Shanghai
Bandoeng	Medan	Singapore
Bombay	Padang	Soerabaia
Calcutta	Palembang	Soerakarta (Solo).
Cheribon	Pecalongar	
Djembor	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Kobe	Rangoon	Weltevreden.
Kota-Radja	Samarang.	

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco., etc., etc.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSKAMP,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 14th, 1923. [37

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	18,278,800.00
Reserve Funds	9,629,425.24

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.
The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [33

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